The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN

Mr. Seward's Rejection of the Last French Proposition.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Door to Any Further Proposition Effectually Closed.

The Rebel Loan All Taken on the Continent.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

An Appeal from Garibaldi in Behalf of the Poles.

The French Receiving Bad News from Mexico.

The Canard steamer *Australasian*, Capt. COOK which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 28th of February, and from Queenstown on the 1st of March, arrived here last evening.

The advices by the *Australasian* are two days later than those by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Comments on Mr. Seward's Rejection of the French Peace Proposition.

Mr. SEWARD's dispatch rejecting the Emperor NAPOLEON's last proposition, attracts considerable comment. The following is from the London *Times*:

"If her Mr. SEWARD can clearly discern what nobody else can distinguish, or he is without the power of seeing what is patent to the whole world besides. If he is not preternaturally right, he is incomprehensibly wrong. Taking his dispatches—as, of course, we must do for expressions of sincere and genuine convictions on the subject of the war—we find it almost impossible to imagine how opinions so unique could have been formed out of materials which are common to the whole world. Mr. SEWARD knows no more, or, at least, states no more, than is known to everybody in Europe as well as America, and yet, in the most decisive and peremptory tone, *he announces conclusions which nobody in Europe, and, as we believe, few even in America, would think of accepting.*"

In this document he calmly, and even argumentatively, ignores every one of the lessons which Europe has incontrovertibly learnt from the events of the war. He, a Republican of 1863, coincides himself as no less antiquated than an ancient Bonzius of learning anything at all. In his eyes there is no war between regular belligerents, but only an armed insurrection, which the United States are vigorously, and, as he maintains, triumphantly putting down. He denies that there are any two such parties, even, as North and South. He is not aware of any such distinction."

After this, of course there was little room for the acceptance of the French proposal. Mr. SEWARD repudiates the idea of a Conference between a National Government and an insurrectionary force, previously as he must have done before the battle of Bull Run. He is much obliged to the French, but we have done it, and nothing, indeed, but misconceptions of fact, based on erroneous representations, could have suggested the proposition. That is the last phase of the American war as edited by Mr. SEWARD. We must know that this picture of affairs is consistent—*consistent, that is, with all that Mr. Seward has written from the beginning. It is the very story without change or omission, which we have had, bating with his note of hand at '90 days' date,' and repeated any number of times during the last two years.* It is consistent enough, so far, beyond a doubt. Whether it has any consistency with facts or truth is a question which we had much rather leave to be decided by events than argue with Mr. SEWARD at present."

The *Morning Post* (Ministerial) is very bitter upon the letter, and looks upon it as merely "buncombe." It says:

"Perhaps Mr. SEWARD expects to gain in Washington, amongst certain classes, a little political capital, *and, in exchange for that, is ineffectual about the contempt he must incur in Europe.* Still, emanating as this document does, from the Federal Cabinet, *it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse as its own, in the face of the world, so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.*"

From the Manchester Guardian.

It cannot be without a certain feeling of self-approbation that we note the evidences of growing estrangement between the North American Government and the French Emperor. We owe it entirely to our own self-restraint and forbearance that we are not ourselves the declared objects of the lion's share of the Federal ill-will. A small part of what the French have done to offend republican pride by the expedition to Mexico, by the imitation of two projects of mediation, and by other acts, would inevitably have brought down upon England a torrent of execration and blustering menace, if nothing more. *The reply of Mr. Seward to the inquiries of the Senate respecting M. Mercier's visit to Richmond and Beaufort, will help to show how impossible it may be to avoid giving cause of complaint to people who are determined to have it, except by standing altogether aloof from their affairs.* We do not, indeed, think that the ground for such serious dissension as has been spoken of between the representatives of the respective Governments. The two Ministers do not directly contradict each other. M. MERCIER had stated certain facts connected with the origin of his journey which Mr. SEWARD does not either affirm or deny. M. MERCIER, however, had also conveyed as his inference from these facts that he went with a sort of commission from the American Secretary of State, to ascertain what terms the Confederates would accept, and it is only the intention thus imputed to him which Mr. SEWARD repudiates in such decisive terms. There is nothing in such a difference as this which should render it impossible for men to continue an intercourse with each other, either merely personal or official. But it must also be said that such disputes seldom or never arise when both parties are equally animated by confidence in each other, by honesty of purpose, and by a desire to preserve relations of friendship. Moreover, the terms of Mr. SEWARD's report seem as if selected on purpose to show that to the manifestation of some at least of these feelings he wishes to be regarded as totally indifferent.

This rejoinder, therefore, is simply not courteous in form; but the answer to the mediatorial proposals made by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS last month, is a rebuff which we are still better satisfied that the French should have the sole honor of receiving. It contains no offensive words or directly injurious imputations, but something which a philosophical temperament sometimes finds still harder to bear in patience. It only tosses back well-meant and friendly advice with a studied air of mockery and derision. Had the Federal Government meant in an honest spirit to decline the proposal to meet Commissioners from the Southern States in conference on the ground that such an interview was unnecessary or hopeless, nothing would have been easier than to say this in a few words. Those who knew Mr. SEWARD, however, were aware that this respectful and temperate course would be far from satisfying him. He revels in the opportunity of depicting and amazement at the bare idea of such an invitation. It is edifying to see how generously he uses advantage of the conciliatory language of the French dispatch to serve his purpose.

Such is the American Secretary of State's reply to the French proposition, and we say that *it practically kills hope of agreement.* It might have been perfectly competent for the President and his advisers to decline the proposal; but to do so on the ground that they could not accept external mediation. They might have said, if they felt satisfied in doing so, that they could not admit that the necessity for coercion with the South had yet arisen, and that they felt confident in the ultimate triumph of their policy and arms. Such a refusal would have surprised no one, though it must have grieved many, and would certainly not have humiliated its authors. But to pile up a heap of glaring and insolent misrepresentations as the basis of an affected display of amazement at being entreated, however respectfully, to take measures for terminating a wicked and hopeless war, in which their only progress is from one disgrace to another, is a course which places those who take it out of the society of honest reasoners and decent men. It would be an affectation of charity such as Mr. SEWARD's own effrontery alone is capable of, to pretend to think that he expects his representation of the extent and character of the Southern movement to be believed. He knows perfectly well that his profession of satisfaction with the aspect of the war will be received everywhere with either indignation or amusement, and is content with the admiration which he supposes his boundless impudence in putting them forward will excite in congenial minds. While the Government of which he is the leading spirit is tottering to its fall, while its last resources in men and money are rapidly following the credit for political and military capacity by which it has long been deserted, while the Northwestern States are shaking themselves free from the ruin he has made, and openly taking steps to enter into negotiation with the enemy and foreign powers, it suits a temperament endued with rare immoral hardihood to counterfeit the serene composure of a statesman strong in the unabated confidence of a united country, and already touching on the fulfillment of his promises and the justification of his acts. There is no parallel to the assumption of such a tone by such a man, except the demeanor of some of the most hardened of our criminal population in a police dock. We are bound again to record our gratitude that no error on the part of our own Government has subjected us to the insult of having friendly remonstrances met by such a document as that which has been addressed to the Emperor of the French.

The specific affront, as it certainly is, being confined to our neighbors, the question of the moment is what effect it will have on the action of the French Government. That is a question on which the lapse of a very few days after the receipt of the dispatch at Paris ought to throw some light. It will be remembered that we declined to act together with the Emperor NAPOLEON on the ground that such an overture as he suggested ought, if it were refused, to be followed by some more decisive step. With full opportunities of judging of the justice of this view, he preferred to go on, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he had previously considered what he should have to do if his hopes of finding reason in the Federal councils should be disappointed. If having failed as a mediator, he foresees any prospect of expediting the termination of the war by recognizing the Southern Confederacy, he will be abundantly justified in that step by Mr. SEWARD's virtual refusal to discuss the question in a spirit of honesty, or with even a decent show of respect for conspicuous facts.

From the London Star.

Mr. SEWARD's reply to the French proposal *admits of no rejoinder. It is an absolute and final rejection of offers of mediation direct or indirect.* It breathes no unfriendliness or disrespect. But it asserts with the utmost distinctness that the American people will fight out for themselves the war in which they are engaged. It is a proclamation of unimpaired national sovereignty. It is a manifesto to Europe of the unabated national resolution. Henceforth *no foreign Power can propose even the mildest form of intervance with the least hope of its acceptance.* Unless the Federal Government should itself be revolutionized, the revolutionary struggle in which it is a party must work on to an unaided termination. France may present so peremptory a response to her unasked suggestions, but *she cannot renew them.* If, faithful to her professions of inviolable friendship, she submits to the result, she must do so in silence. Respect for her own identity must forbid any further advances of this kind to a Government that so jealously respects its own independence.

The people of the loyal States may not be unanimous in approval of the emphatic negative returned by the Federal Cabinet to a proposition the least objectionable that could be addressed to it. But until they signify their disapproval so strongly as to compel the President to have recourse to new advisers—an event of which there appears no present probability—or, in other words, until mediation be invited instead of repelled—*the Great Powers of Europe must feel that there is for them no choice between silent neutrality and hostile interference.*

For good or ill, the response has been made as decidedly as distinctly. Mr. SEWARD was appointed by Mr. DAYTON of the proposition to be submitted to him by M. MERCIER. For several days, at least, before the French Minister communicated to the Secretary of State the dispatch from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the Federal Cabinet were in possession of its exact outlines. They knew what no armistice was proposed. They knew of the omission of what appeared to Europe an unfair view of the important question to the institution of negotiations. The Cabinet also delayed for two or three days its dispatch or its counter communication to Mr. DAYTON. But there is no symptom of indecision in the result of their deliberations. It is even intimated that the serious consideration bestowed upon the proposal was only a mark of respect for the motives of the French Government, and of sympathy with the French people, as "faultless shatters" in the misfortunes of the war. There is also a touch of compassion and reproach. It is complained that unintentional injustice is done to the avowed purpose of the Federal Government. France is reproached with an inadequate estimate of what has been accomplished. Certainly the Imperial Government had no excuse for such a want of appreciation. Two months previously it had received from Mr. DAYTON an elaborate and glowing review of the Federal achievements and resources. Mr. SEWARD recurs to the theme, but almost disdains to dwell upon it. He enumerates in one sentence the losses of the insurgents during the twenty-one months of war. In another sentence he measures the extent of the diminished domain.

It is easier to ridicule the statement than to refute it. They who pronounce it nothing better than a sample of Yankee brag may show if they can that the greatest of military Powers ever surpassed these achievements of "a peaceful democracy" suddenly aroused from the pursuits of industry to the defence of its national existence.

It is nothing less than this, Mr. SEWARD goes on to say, for which the loyal States are fighting. They regard the Union as still unbroken, and as worth every sacrifice for its preservation.

The conferences suggested by France would involve the surrender of the Constitution. But these, which the American people themselves initiate, preserve and strengthen "that sacred instrument which must continue through future ages the chief anchor of the Republic."

If these are not wise words, they are at least strong and bold. They may be lacking in the policy which seeks to disarm all objection and to conciliate all counselors. They may be wantonly superior to the restraints of modesty and the suggestions of prudence. They may even cast away an opportunity of obtaining some real advantage without the surrender of any real principle. But they breathe a brave and lofty spirit—a courageous heart and a firm purpose. They are words that go to the soul of a people, that arouse an enthusiasm worth more than treaties of alliance and an army of auxiliaries. *They must command the respect of Europe, and that is the surest way to secure the support of the American people. They are exactly such words as an English statesman would be most likely to use in like circumstances, and then the English nation would be certain to applaud with frantic energy.* Mr. SEWARD may possibly have mistaken the temper of the American people, though we do not believe that he has. He may possibly have erred in rejecting a proposal which it would have been better for the North, in the eyes of the world, that the South should have rejected. But he has, at any rate, done that which no British Minister would have been pardoned if he had not done, and which no generation of the British people would have failed to honor as the true expression of their patriotism and spirit.

From the Liverpool Post.

This is very distinct and final on the subject. Mr. SEWARD plainly intimates that the only way in which the Conference can help to restore the Union to its pristine condition, is by the due and regular presence in Congress of men authorized to act and deliberate for the States from which they are sent. This is taking very high ground indeed, and *proves how determined the Americans are resolved not to tolerate any foreign interference.*

The Rebel Loan.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns that the Confederate loan has been all freely taken on the Continent, and that England will have no more of it than it can get from foreign markets.

Banquet in Liverpool to the Commanders of the Relief Ships.

The Mayor of Liverpool, on the 26th ult., gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall to the commanders of the relief ships *George Griswold, Achilles* and *Hope*. The guests numbered about seventy, and included the American Consul at Liverpool, Mr. DUDLEY; the Mayor of Manchester, Sir WILLIAM BROWN, Baronet, and most of the leading merchants in Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool, in appropriate terms, proposed a toast to the commanders of the several relief ships, as representatives of the generous donors of the relief, and Capts. LUNT and GALLAGHER made feeling responses. The Mayor also proposed a toast to the "Representative of the United States in Liverpool," and Consul DUDLEY responded, asserting in the course of his speech that it was the earnest desire of the Government and people of the United States to cultivate the most amicable relations with England. The banquet went off with great *éclat*.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Attitude of the Various Governments.

The attitude of the various governments on the Polish question had undergone no change. At Paris on the 26th, writes the correspondent of the London *Times*:

"The rumors were quite *couleur de rose*—such as that the Emperor of Russia had written to the Emperor NAPOLEON, offering to submit to his arbitrament both the question of Poland and the Convention of Prussia. Meantime, it is as remarkable as strange that the whole of the Paris papers should be so energetic in their reprobation of Russia, as well as of Prussia, that the official journal itself should continue to give correspondence about Poland not unfavorable to the insurgents, and that the Government should tolerate, if not encourage, a public subscription for the Polish cause. These are things not likely to put either the Czar or his royal accomplices in good humor with France."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* has heard that the French Government had forbidden the subscriptions for the wounded Poles. There were some attempts to get up a public manifestation, on the Place de la Bastille, on the anniversary of the 24th of February, but it was quickly suppressed by the police, and no arrests were made.

An important debate on the attitude of Prussia had taken place in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Herr VON SYBEL presented the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the proposition, that the Government should be requested to maintain neutrality in the Polish insurrection, and disarm fugitives from both belligerent parties entering upon Prussian territory. Herr VON SYBEL said that the Government could only choose between lamentable retreat and inconceivable danger. The Chamber should disavow the policy of the Government.

Graff VON EULENBERG stated, in the name of the Government, that the insurgents arrested near Thorn had not been given up to Russia, but sent back across the frontier. The measures taken by the Government had contributed to lessen the insurrection. The statement that Prussian troops had entered upon Russian territory near Gollab, was without foundation.

Herr VON BISMARK said that the Government had not been able to state its views upon this important question. The proposition is sympathetic with the insurrection and the rumors current concerning the Convention between Prussia and Russia are mythical. The Chamber must not form conjectures as to the purport of the Convention from the refusal of the Ministry to communicate its contents. The Convention stipulates expressly that the consent of the respective Governments is requisite upon each occasion of Russian or Prussian troops passing their own frontiers. The Government has not consulted any stipulations with Russia to which the expressions used by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords were applicable. Count BERNSTORFF was not acquainted with the text of the Convention when questioned about it by Earl RUSSELL. The Government has nothing to retract. This will become evident as soon as the text of the treaty shall have been made known.

Other speakers followed, and the policy of the Government was vehemently attacked.

The debate was again resumed on the following day, the principal speakers being Baron VINCKE, who, on the whole, indorsed the Government policy, but contended that the Russians should not be allowed to pursue insurgents on Prussian territory. He stated that Gen. KRASINSKI was *en route* to join the insurgents. The debate was further adjourned.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 28.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the affairs of Poland was continued. Herr SIMSON vehemently attacked the policy of the Government, asking if the "establishment of Poland would be a misfortune for Prussia, what more ill-advised step could be taken by the Government than to supply the Western Powers with a pretence for getting up a Pan-European question? Herr VON SYBEL and it appeared that Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador in London, had not been fully made acquainted with the contents of the convention between Prussia and Russia. This circumstance had given rise to a dangerous conception of Europe. Never before had a more unjustifiable game been played with the interests of the country. Herr VON SYBEL concluded: "We desire to preserve the country to our King and our King to our country." The ministers of Home Government and Cabinet, recommending neutrality in the Polish question, and asking that both Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be disarmed on entering the Prussian territory, was then put and adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by 226 to 37 votes.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 27th an important debate took place on the affairs of Poland. It was opened by Mr. POPE HENNESSY in a strong speech in denunciation of the course of Russia toward Poland, and in favor of a friendly mediation by England to secure the future independence of the Poles. He moved that Russian defiance of treaty obligations demanded the intervention of England. A lengthy debate ensued in which the representatives of all parties—including Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. DISRAELI—condemned the policy of Russia. It was thought desirable, however, not to embarrass the Government with a formal resolution, but to let the unanimous expression of opinion do its work, and the resolution was consequently withdrawn.

Progress of the Revolution.

The following dispatches contain all that is known as to the progress of events in Poland:

WARSAW, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The report that Gen. MIROSLAWSKI had not across the frontier is said to be unfounded. He has penetrated as far as Kolo, in the Government of Kalish, where his forces engaged the Russians yesterday and to-day. LANGIEWICZ has crossed the Vistula and is operating in the vicinity of Lodina.

CRACOW, Thursday, Feb. 26.

Two engagements between the Russians and the insurgents are reported to have taken place. Of one, in which the Poles were commanded by LANGEWICZ, no details have been received. The other occurred near Kutno, where the Russians were defeated. The insurrection is again making progress in Podlachia.

TARNOWITZ, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Russian public functionaries of the frontier town of Nieszawa arrived here at noon to-day, escorted by Russian Hussars, bringing with them the town treasury and a quantity of ammunition, together with the private effects. The officials fled from Nieszawa on to Prussian territory in consequence of an order sent by telegraph from Kalish, signaling the advance of the insurgents.

WARSAW, Thursday, Feb. 26.

A band of 1,000 insurgents hastening to join Gen. MIROSLAWSKI, in the district of Wolodawek, has been dispersed; 100 of their number were killed, and 82 taken prisoners.

The total force of the insurgent bands is estimated at 45,000, but no single corps numbers more than from 3,000 to 4,000.

OSTROWO, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The insurgents have taken the manufacturing town of Opatowek, near Kalisch. Prussian troops have been dispatched from this city to the Russian frontier.

STETTIN, Friday, Feb. 27.

The *Ober Zeitung*, of to-day, says: "Gen. MIROSLAWSKI, in an order of the day dated the 19th inst., informs the insurgents that the Provisional National Government had appointed him Commander-in-Chief of all the insurrectionary forces."

The same journal states that the engagement in the vicinity of Radziejaws appears to have had no decisive result.

On the 22d inst., a Prussian patrol from Wreschen, passed over for a short time into Russian territory.

DANZIC, Friday, Feb. 27.

The *Danziger Zeitung*, of to-day, has the following news from Warsaw, dated the 25th, evening:

"An order of the Emperor has been transmitted to the authorities, commanding the suppression of the insurrection at any price within ten days.

The Revolutionary Committee of Warsaw has again succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money.

The organization of the insurgents continues to improve, and their numbers daily augment.

The railway communication between Warsaw and Wilna has been interrupted by the destruction of a bridge at Lindenbrucke."

The Polish veteran, Gen. DABROWSKI, had left Paris for Poland, provided, it was said, with considerable funds.

LATEST—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

CRACOW, Friday, Feb. 20.

The *Czas* of to-day, announces that the Russians have been beaten by LANGIEWICZ, near Malogoszcz, after an engagement which lasted five hours.

Malogoszcz is in Polish.

An Appeal from Garibaldi.

The Italian journals publish the following appeal from GARIBALDI, addressed to "The people of Europe":

Do not abandon Poland!

Every people has a right to assist this unfortunate nation, which is proving to the world what despair can do. Disarmed, deprived of the flower of its young men, already proscribed or imprisoned, bending the neck under a numerous army, it rises like a giant. The men leave the towns and rush into the woods determined to conquer or die; the women spring upon the hired assassins who abduct their children and put out their eyes.

Do not abandon Poland!

Do not wait until you are reduced to despair, as she is—do not let your neighbor's house be burnt, if you wish to be assisted in extinguishing the conflagration that consumes your own.

Roumains of the Danube, Magyars, Germans, Scandinavians, you are the warlike advance-guard of the peoples in the death-struggle which is now taking place in the glorious land of SOBIESKI and KOSCIUSKO.

This struggle is the struggle of despotism against right; it is a tragic episode of the theft committed by the three vultures of the north to the detriment of the liberty and the life of one of the most considerable nations of Europe. It is the violence of brutal force against the tranquillity of the man who wishes to live peacefully by the labor of his hands; violence which will continue while people think only of their stomachs, and leave their unhappy neighbor under the yoke of the crowned butcher.

Do not abandon Poland! Imitate at all events your tyrants—they do not abandon her; the valiant Hungarians afford a recent proof of this. Victorious over Hapsburgh, they were crushed by her northern accomplice.

And thou, guardian of the Alps, head of Europe, descendant of the men of the Grutli, throw the republican rifle into the balance of Europe, and thou will see what it weighs. It is for free people now to establish order in the world, disturbed by the moribund desires of despotism.

Do not abandon Poland! If we all assist her as we ought to assist her, we shall have fulfilled a sacred duty, and the world will be constituted in conformity with the welfare of the human race, then blessed by God. G. GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, Feb. 15, 1863.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 26th ult. were unimportant.

On the 27th Mr. REED, the new Constructor-in-Chief of the Navy, was brought to the bar of the House, and apologized for a breach of privilege he committed in writing a letter to Sir F. SMITH, who had spoken against his appointment in the House.

The Princess ALEXANDRA started from Copenhagen on the 26th February, *en route* for London, and an imposing spectacle was presented. Energetic efforts were being made to give the greatest effect to her triumphal passage through London. The civil authorities and the Government officials who direct the proceedings were at loggerheads as to the part which the former are to play in the ceremony, and it is stated that the Lord Mayor of London are not permitted to lead the procession, they will not take any part in it, and will stop the preparations which they are making.

The civil authorities, after some negotiations with the Government, carried their point, and were to head the procession.

The bulletins from Malta of Prince ALFRED's health continue satisfactory, and it was intended that the Prince should return to England as soon as possible, to be present at his brother's wedding.

The British Government had fixed the amount of its claim from the Brazilian Government, on account of the wreck of the bark *Prince of Wales*, at £7,200. This amount for which reprisals were made at Rio was said to be £6,000; there is consequently a reduction of one-half the amount for which payment was required by the British ultimatum.

A prospectus had been issued of the British Honduras Cotton Company, with a capital of £200,000 sterling.

France.

Additional petitions in favor of Poland had been presented to the Senate.

The Camp at Chalons will be opened on the 25th of April, which is earlier than was expected.

The Bourse had been firmer, and on the 27th Rentes closed at 68.45.

Spain.

On the 26th ultimo, Marshal O'DONNELL and his Cabinet tendered their resignations, and they were accepted. The alleged reason for the resignations is that the decree for the dissolution of the Chambers had not obtained the royal signature.

It was thought that Marshal NARVAEZ had been summoned to form a new Ministry, but nothing certain was known.

Madrid was tranquil.

LATER.—A Madrid telegram, of the the 27th says: "Marshal NARVAEZ has lost ground; public opinion is not favorable to a Cabinet formed under his Presidency. Gen. MON, MAYANS and Gen. CONCHA have been summoned to the Palace. Nothing, however, is yet decided upon."

India.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.—Politics unimportant. Grey Shirtings and mule twist active. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. Freights lower.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.—Grey Shirtings quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 0¼d. Freights to London for seeds, 100s.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Sunday, March 1.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* announces that the French Government has received most embarrassing news from Mexico. *Gen. Forey despairs of taking Puebla without a much greater army, and calls for large reinforcements.*

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Marquis BERES has been charged with the formation of the new Ministry. Rumors are current that Señors MON, MAYANS and CANAVANS will enter the Cabinet, but nothing is yet decided. There is no longer any question of Marshal NARVAEZ being called upon to form an administration.

THE HAGUE.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Prince of Orange is betrothed to the Princess MARIE, daughter of Prince FREDERICK of the Netherlands uncle of His Majesty the King of Holland.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Frankfort *Journal* of to-day, states that the form of convention between Russia and Prussia, as drawn up at St. Petersburgh, has been considered by the Berlin Cabinet to be of too general a character. The Prussian Government has requested that its bearings should be more distinctly defined.

The same paper states that the desire of Prussia to have the convention more clearly defined has led to further negotiations, which are most likely not yet concluded.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The new Ministry is as follows: President of the Council, Minister of War and the Colonies, DUKE: Foreign Affairs, PASADA HERRERA; Interior, CANOVAS; Finance, SALAVERRIA; Justice, MAYANS; Marine, JUBALA: Public Works, LUHAN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 1—Evening.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have carried a resolution in favor of neutrality in Poland, by a large majority. It is reported that the Russians have been again severely beaten.

French Rentes 69.55.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for delivery within the next three months. Prices tend downward. New-Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 270 fr.; New-Orleans, *bas*, 255 fr. Stock, 57,000 bales, including 16,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS, with small stocks, prices fully supported.

Trade in the interior is stagnant.

Union Meeting in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Friday, March 13.

A Union meeting, under the auspices of the Union League, was held here to-night. It was large, highly respectable, and enthusiastic. The speakers were Senator WILSON, of Indiana, Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York. Gov. JOHNSON and Mr. MAYNARD were received with special applause.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chase in New-York to Negotiate a Loan.

The Confirmations in Executive Session.

THE SENATE TO ADJOURN TO-DAY.

REPORTS OF A REFUGEE FROM CHARLESTON.

The Negro Pickets on the Rappahannock.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

SECRETARY CHASE AFTER A LOAN.

Secretary CHASE left at 11 o'clock this morning for New-York. It has been known for several days that he required immediately $100,000,000 for the payment of requisitions lying upon the table. Before his departure a special meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which it was suggested by Mr. CHASE that $50,000,000 should first be obtained by twenty-year bonds, and the remainder in short bonds at as early a period as practicable.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate was in executive session over six hours to-day. The nomination of Gen. STEELE as Major-General, after a protracted and somewhat exciting debate, was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 17. Col. TORBERT, of New-Jersey, who was rejected yesterday as Brigadier-General, was reconsidered and confirmed. Colonel KRZYZANOWSKI was rejected. Colonel ELIET, who was also rejected, was confirmed. Gen. MITCHELL, who was nominated for Major-General, will not be acted on this session. The motion to reconsider the case of Gen. WRIGHT, who was rejected, yesterday, as Major-General, was not called up. An effort will be made to do so to-morrow. All the vacancies of Major and Brigadier Generals have been reported to the President this evening, and he will fill them and send them to the Senate for confirmation to-morrow. A resolution was adopted to adjourn to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, *sine die*. There are two or three unimportant treaties which the Secretary of State has requested the Senate to ratify before adjournment.

Most of the brevet nominations went overboard to-day, greatly to the chagrin of many deserving officers of the regular army.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE still remains in the city. He and his lady are for the present stopping at the National. That he has been appointed to a new command is now definitely settled, though what it is to embrace has not yet been made known.

AN ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

The *Star* says that this morning, when shaving himself, Secretary SEWARD, in endeavoring to catch his razor, that was falling from where he had placed it, cut the palm of his right hand so severely that he will probably require an amanuensis to do his writing for some time to come.

A REFUGEE FROM CHARLESTON.

A refugee, who arrived within our lines, to-day, from Charleston, says the rebels have about four hundred guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. There are a number of iron-clad shore batteries in the harbor, mounted with the heaviest guns. He denies the report that the forts there have been cased with railroad iron. Another iron-clad is ready to launch, but the rebels lack the necessary machinery. Several thousand negroes are kept busy daily in strengthening the defences of the city. He thinks the city impregnable from the water approach.

NEGRO REBEL CAVALRY PICKETS.

We hear from Falmouth to-night, that an official report has been made to Headquarters of the discovery of negro cavalry pickets on the south bank of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburgh. On the 7th inst., a Corporal of the Second United States Cavalry reported to Lieut. THOMPSON that he had discovered negroes doing picket duty on the opposite side of the river. He took the Lieutenant's glass, went to his post, examined again, and again made the same report. Lieut. THOMPSON, in company with Lieut. NOYES of the same regiment, then went to the spot, and passing over a corduroy road through a marsh to the edge of the river, plainly saw, with the naked eye, negro cavalry men, to the number of fifty, with belts and accoutrements, apparently doing picket duty half and half with white soldiers, who seemed to be regularly distributed with them. The officers were within one hundred yards of them, and only used a glass to render their examinations more certain. The negroes were regularly stationed on post, the same as the whites. The matter has been communicated to the authorities at Washington. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the facts as reported.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

At United States ford, night before last, a large and new encampment of the enemy was discovered, as if they were meditating another advance to this side. Our forces there are vigilant.

FRAUDS IN THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Discoveries just made in the Third Auditor's Office, in settling the accounts of Commissaries of Subsistence, develop numerous frauds by these officers in the settlement and drawing of company funds. The matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the Commissaries whose accounts are incorrect will be suspended until the investigation is made.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Dr. REINHOLD SOLGER, formerly of New-York, has been appointed by the President Deputy Register of the Treasury, and Col. STANDISH BARRY, of New-York, Assistant Treasurer.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hon. JOS. J. LEWIS, the newly appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will assume the duties of his office next week. C. F. ETTER is at present Acting Commissioner.

COMMISSION.

Lieut. SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY, a son of the late Commodore BARNEY, has been dismissed from the Navy.

GEN. WALLACE.

Gen. LEW WALLACE arrived here to-day from the West, where he has been working in the BUELL Court-Martial. He is anxious to have it over with, so as to get back to active duty in the field.

PASSPORTS.

Applicants for passports at the State Department are now required to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 that they have not been drafted or mustered into the service of the United States.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN.

The Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment—a regiment Col. LEACH may be proud of—has written its solemn and determined record against Copperheadism. Its resolutions have been sent home for publication.

A WEDDING IN CAMP.

An elegant and fashionable wedding came off at the camp of the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment, Army of the Potomac, yesterday. The parties rendered happy under these novel circumstances were Capt. HART, of that regiment, and Miss NELLIE LAMMOND. The affair was splendidly gotten up, and was graced by the presence of many ladies, and a large number of officers, among whom Gens. HOOKER, SICKLES, BERRY, MOTT, WARD, CARR, BARTLETT and others.

RENTS ADVANCED.

Rents have greatly advanced in Washington since the adjournment of Congress, greatly to the disappointment of all who counted upon cheap Summer living here.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 13.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for officers in the Revenue-Cutter service, under the act of Feb. 4 last:

To be Captains—John A. Webster, George Walden, Henry B. Nones, A. V. Fraser, Douglass Ottinger, Thomas Sands, Francis Martin, Stephen Cornell, John McGowan, George Clark, John Faunce, John S. S. Chaddock, John A. Webster, Jr., John Casson, Amasa L. Hyde, George Slicer, Gilbert Knapp, D. C. Constable, John M. Jones, Thomas M. Dungan.

To be First Lieutenants—James D. Usher, Benj. W. Kelum, Richard A. Morsell, Amos S. Rogers, Alfred B. Davis, Aivan A. Fingar, John F. Schultz, J. Wall Wilson, Rob't H. Travers, Timothy Treadway.

To be Second Lieutenants—John C. Bond, Daniel D. Tompkins, James M. Sellen, John E. Wilson, Henry O. Porter, Edward A. Freeman, Sam'l C. Collesberry, John G. Baker, Samuel S. Warner, Henry J. Benson, Robert S. Ralston, Theodore N. Spencer, Joseph Amazeen.

To be Third Lieutenants—Thomas W. Lay, Charles F. Shoemaker, Thomas Mantz, Morton Phillips, Frank Barr, Henry D. Hall, C. Everett Webster, Augustus G. Carey, Hugh R. Graham, Martin C. Rogers, Daniel B. Hodgson, William C. Pigeot, William E. Holloway, Wentworth S. Simmons, Cyrus W. Peare, George Wahlee, Edward S. Dickerson, David Ritchie, E. C. Gardner.

The following were also confirmed:

To be Major-Generals—Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, of the United States Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, of the United States Volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. Alfred W. Eliet; Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert, 1st New-Jersey; Captain of the 5th Infantry, Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Geo. L. Andrews, 2d Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1862; Col. James Nagle, 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Thomas Welsh, 40th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. Robert B. Potter, 51st New-York Volunteers; Col. Francis L. Vinton, 44th New-York Volunteers; Col. Albert E. Payne, 4th Wisconsin Volunteers; Col. Isaac Wistar, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Joseph R. West, 1st California Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; Col. Alexander Hays, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sept. 23, 1862.

George M. Chilcott, of Colorado Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Golden City, in that Territory.

B. Clements, of Colorado Territory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Golden City.

Ormand Tower, of Michigan, to be United States Marshal of the Western District of that State.

Edward A. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, to be Cashier of Internal Duties under the act of March 3 last.

Ferdinand Maxwell, of New-Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians in that Territory.

Joseph Casey, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

Frederick O. Rogers, to be District-Attorney of the Western District of Michigan.

Charles D. Poston, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona.

J. Huntington Lyman, to be Secretary of the Commission to Peru for the settlement of the claims pending between the citizens of both countries.

Henry R. Le Renaudie, of Maryland, to be solicitor on the part of the United States under the Convention with Peru for the settlement of pending claims.

John Pierce, to be surveyor-General of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, vice P. M. Case, removed.

Reinhold Solger, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Register in the Treasury Department, under the act of Feb. 20 last.

Standish Barry, of New-York, to be United States Assistant Treasurer.

Charles F. Etter, to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Nathaniel C. Fowle, to be Register of Deeds in and for the County of Washington, D. C.

John M. Rourke, of New-York, to be United States Consul at Lagunyra.

Charles M. Proctor, of Maine, to be Consul at Guayaquil.

Hanson A. Risley, of New-York, to be Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

B. O. Duncan, of South Carolina, to be Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Edward Conner, of California, to be Consul at Guayamas.

Dolphus S. Payne, of New-York, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

Elias

The Capture of Gen. Stoughton—How it was Done.

The following letter contains statements of a good deal of importance, as throwing light on the recent disgraceful capture of a Union General:

VERMONT, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I took up my morning paper of this date, to be met by the staring capitals, "A Rebel Raid on Fairfax Court-house!" "Gen. Stoughton Among the Prisoners!" I indulged in my usual sigh of resignation as I added this to my list of unfortunate affairs which are among the incidents of the war.

About an hour after, I received a letter dated Fairfax Court-house, *March* 5, 1863, from which I make the following extracts:

"Gen. Stoughton, who commands the Second Vermont brigade, has his headquarters in the village, although his brigade is five or six miles away. *What he could or would do* in case of an attack, I don't know, but it seems to me that a General should be with his men. If he is so fancy that he can't put up with them, the Government had better put him out." . . . "There is a woman living in the town [Fairfax] by the name of Ford, not married, who has been of great service to Gen. Stoughton in giving information, &c.—so much so that Secesh has conferred on her the rank of Major in the rebel army. She belongs to his staff. Why our people do not send her beyond the lines is another question. I understand that she and Stoughton are very intimate. *If he gets pickin up some night he may thank her for it.* Her father lives here, and is known to harbor and give all the aid he can to the reds, and this is the little hole of Fairfax, under the nose of the Provost-Marshal, who is always full of bad whisky. So things go, and it is all right. No wonder we don't get along faster."

My sigh of resignation gave way to a burst of wrath at the spectacle which this letter unfolds. Five days ago a General, living apart from his brigade, on terms of intimacy with a woman, whose treachery is as notorious as her immorality; her father living in town, holding open court for spies to secret traitors; a United States Marshal in authority for the arrest of suspicious characters, liable to liquor; and, last of all, as a relief to the picture, a patriotic soldier protesting against such shames, and prophesying a disgraceful issue.

Four days opens on a new scene. A dark, rainy night; a sudden sweep of rebel horsemen; a surprised, captured guard; valuable papers stolen—and worse than all, the brave soldier a prisoner. No doubt, as the latter was swept from Fairfax he found the answer to that prophetic question which he asked but four days before: "What the General could or would do in case of an attack. I don't know." No doubt to-day, as he lies in his Richmond prison he recalls the lines which now are before me, "If the General got picked up some night he can thank her (Mistress Ford) for it."

This whole affair is disgraceful. In the soldier's narrative you have the key not only to this successful raid, but to numberless other so-called unfortunate incidents of the war. Paul Boyd and Misses Ford have more to do with these STUART raids than the Government is aware of. They are "rebel Majors" in disguise. They pass, unchallenged by our sentries. They mingle in our camps of officers. They are the Delilahs who betray our Samsons.

Why is this to cease?

We are trusting ourselves to yet another struggle with the traitors. Our hearts beat high with hope. Our faith in God's purpose to smite down this accursed treason is daily gathering strength. Why should these glorious expectations be shadowed by such instances of weakness and faithlessness? We recall with shame the drunken imbecility of Milroy, which cast such a dark cloud over the night of Bull Run into a disgraceful rout. What can prevent us now that the coldest is again opening upon us, against a repetition of the same disgrace? Let the fire of public indignation burn with infamy these crimes, which never before seemed so atrocious as when now they extend league with treason for the destruction of our good Government.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the Year 1862.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BONDST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have the honor to present to the Legislature the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Departments of Charities and Correction, with an account of such moneys as have been expended for the year 1862, in conformity with section 8 of the law passed April 17, 1860, chapter 345.

The history of the year just passed, connected with the Institutions and duties of the Department, is one of more than ordinary interest. No previous twelve months in the existence of the Department has presented more important considerations for the wisdom and conduct of every department of it, than is embraced in the space of the past twelve months. Fully appreciating the obligations which our office has imposed upon us, and which we have endeavored to perform, we have now the honor to present the following report, and with it the annual estimate between the wants of the City and the means to meet them, of imposts and subsidies. They are of such a character as to require the attention of the Legislature and the Supervisors of the County of New-York, who have a right and a duty to demand a full and correct statement of our stewardship.

It is not that which we have to report with regard to the number of persons in the various departments, or the amount of moneys received and expended, that we have to say the most. Those matters are already known to the Legislature and the Supervisors, and have been annually reported. The statistics of the Almshouse, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Bellevue Hospital, Lying-in Asylum, Small-Pox Hospital, Colored Orphan Asylum, Island Hospital, Colored Home, Nursery, Hospital, Workhouse, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Asylum for Vagrant and Destitute Persons [embracing Commitments from City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island], during the year 1862, and showing the number of times they have been previously committed, are as follows:

1st time.....	4,928	16th time.....	203
2d time.....	1,343	17th time.....	1
3d time.....	1,256	18th time.....	15
4th time.....	822	19th time.....	28
5th time.....	1,002	20th time.....	39
6th time.....	1,066	21st time.....	1
7th time.....	833	24th time.....	2
8th time.....	812	25th time.....	1
9th time.....	1,579	28th time.....	1
10th time.....	16	30th time.....	29
11th time.....	42	36th time.....	1
12th time.....	7	37th time.....	2
13th time.....	37	37th time.....	1
14th time.....	32	44th time.....	3
15th time.....			

Total number of persons..... 15,440

Aggregate number of times committed 137,823, or 9 6-10 times each.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

While the numbers under our charge are diminished in all other Departments, the Lunatic Asylum varies but slightly from the last year. We have temporarily many of the harmless or demented class to the Almshouse and the Asylum. If we include these in our comparative statement, we should more properly rate our condition as about 100 increase, rather than a decrease in the aggregate; and we may find that our numbers have been augmented.

1st. Because of the good management and ability of our resident physician, and his matron and officers.

2d. Because of the increase in price demanded at the Bloomingdale Asylum.

3d. Because of the destruction of a prominent Institution in a neighboring State.

4th. Because we have yielded, as an act of humanity, contrary to our desires, in receiving a certain number of pay patients who could not meet the demands of private institutions.

We would be glad to see our numbers reduced by philanthropic action throughout the State and neighboring States, for the amelioration of the condition of the insane.

Fraud and subterfuge abound in this as well as the other Institutions under our charge, and have been carefully guarded against during the last year. It is a frightful fact, yet it is true of altogether too numerous cases, that the most disgraceful expedients are devised to secure the support of able-bodied, and, in some instances, middle-aged persons, at the public charge, under the pretext of care and support. Numerous instances have been known in the last year's experience. A resort to the most favorable strategems to throw their disreputable country friends upon the public for support. Others will send their children to the city to take their chances with disease and crime, to save the trouble and expense of maintenance, and parents and children, adult and youth, who have been in the habit of ill-using the treatment of their friends, have at last been thrown into the Lunatic's Home, uncared for and deserted by their heartless kindred.

Nothing, and the veil of condemnation has been applied in many cases of such inhumanity, and the iron-bound money box has been forced to answer to the calls of justice and right. It is one of the most satisfactory results of an active strut on during the last year, that we have been enabled to ferret out and expose some of these inhuman specimens of humanity, and we are confident that we are fully determined to continue our efforts in this direction. Individuals of our own county are not alone in these outrages. States, counties, towns and villages have given ample testimony that they are guilty of the same soulless acts of fraud and deceit.

Provision has been made by this county to fulfill all its obligations to every branch of charity, with a noble liberality worthy of the high reputation of the Empire City. This example should be emulated by our representatives everywhere, more especially in regard to the care of those who are mentally afflicted. Will not some one among the true and humane bring forth a system of discrimination, more just and economical for our lunatic benefit or reason? May not a slight expenditure be made to alleviate the condition of the insane, and thus console the poor relatives whose circumstances prevent them from receiving, in these objects of compassion, that care and attention which alone can mitigate their misery if not restore them to the possession of their faculties.

A small building, with pleasant grounds, in the middle of each Congressional District, would furnish all that the population requires, and the cost would nowhere be felt. We have got to lose these evidences of human sympathy springing up amid a generous population, saddening the hearts of those who grieve, and soothing the sufferings of departed reason.

The Lunatic Asylum has, by the additional building just completed and occupied, been placed foremost among the provision for those in our charge. The new building is a complete success; the inmates are well sheltered, and present a cheerful appearance seldom found in an asylum of that character. A great practical economy has been effected in the mode of heating the building, the success of which will lead to a similar improvement in the Island and Small-Pox Hospitals. This improvement is readily conveying the waste steam from the engine of the Workhouse, through pipes nine hundred feet long by two and a half inches in diameter, placed in a cast-iron pipe of five-feet culvert to this building, through the laundries of which, one hundred and fifty-six feet long and fifty feet wide, it is distributed with most satisfactory results. The saving is not only very great, but the whole application is one which claims the attention of the City as an invaluable and successful experiment. We know of no similar instance of steam carried so far under ground for such a purpose.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

We feel it our duty to suggest some movement for treating cases of confirmed inebriation, which is too often the first step toward despair, lunacy and death. Those who have had the opportunities which are presented in this department to observe the commencement of the journey through it as a pauper, a lunatic, a prisoner, or vagrant, know well that eight-tenths of all who come within its gates are the victims of intemperance. They are well aware of the beginning, and just as well of the end.

It is true, there is but slight encouragement for cures, but there are great opportunities for the amelioration of nearly every case. And it is, therefore, to this end we would ask for some special laws or provisions, by which we may establish a middle institution, which may enable the Inebriate to be placed under control, subjected to labor, and held for a term which may be deemed sufficient by the courts to cure him of his folly, break him of his habits, and save him from pursuing the downward road to destruction.

There are many persons who would willingly avail themselves of such institution for their own safety and benefit, were it provided; they would gladly consent with the care which have lost all care for themselves or those around them. Many young men and young women may be saved, for a period of time at least, if they were protected by such an institution as is referred to. There would be no hesitation in establishing it under our law, were it not for the want of the necessary power of commitment on the part of the Courts, and of authority for the location of the institution separate and apart from those of an already degraded character.

THE PENITENTIARY

is in a very encouraging condition and we would be glad to find that the numbers are decreasing through the decrease of crime. The labor here has been very productive, and has gone far toward the support of the inmates. This institution, which is united in its government and care under one head with the Island and Small Pox Hospitals, gives us evidence of care, economy and effectiveness. Having the means of enforcing greater steadiness in the labor of its inmates, it is enabled, under good officials, to present a better return than other institutions with greater numbers and an enfeebled force.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL

has been occupied a portion of the year by wounded and sick soldiers, in addition to the usual inmates, and has throughout maintained its reputation for cleanliness and care.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

has been useful to the public at large—soldiers, sailors, rich and poor, emigrant and citizen, have all been participants in its much required provision. Strange to say, there is no home for those afflicted with this dreadful disease except in this institution. There seems to be a repugnance to the reception of small-pox cases, as well as those of scarlet and typhoid fevers, which meet us at every turn. With a desire to do our share in making the best of these unwelcome visitors, we have attempted to impose some barriers between them and our citizens at large, through an ordinance of the City Government, prohibiting the carrying such cases in our public vehicles, and hope yet to secure the action of our City Councils which humanity demands.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

again claims our special acknowledgments. The records of that Institution are herewith submitted, and are entitled to the considerate attention of those who desire the facts in regard to the practical benefits resulting from a faithful administration of that Institution.

The facts are as stated, and those who have partaken of the benefits which ample medical and surgical attention, as well as all the other attributes of an institution of this sort afford, can bear testimony to the efficiency of the Warden and officers generally, as well as the care and comfort of every individual who has here been thrown upon the city's bounty. There has been much to be thankful for in the character and efficiency of our medical and surgical organization. At a time when almost every other portion of the country has called for help, for the war, as well as other demands, we have been able to keep our Institution supplied with the highest order of professional talent, and devotion to the welfare of the poor and unfortunate.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL COLLEGE

has given us no reason to regret our union with it, for the result of this combination of strength has been of general benefit, not only to patients, attendants and officers, but to all classes of society.

THE CITY PRISON,

which embraces the Jefferson market, and Essex Market and Eighty sixth-street branches, has furnished the necessary convenience for the detention of persons, and been gradually and steadily improving in its objects of usefulness. The general and daily duties are performed with all the just claims of the inmates well considered, and under an established system properly guarded and provised.

THE CHILDREN'S CITY HOME, ON RANDALL'S ISLAND,

has never been more satisfactorily conducted than during the last year. There has been rather less than the usual number of inmates, growing out of a withdrawal of the orphans and the demand from the West, as well as from other points, for adoption or apprenticeship.

The Warden, as well as our physician, have deserved the support which the worthy Matron and her auxiliaries have given them. We can discover no exception to the general good service which every department of the Institution has rendered.

A visit from the members of the Episcopal Convention, and numerous representatives of all denominations of religious associations, with ten thousand Sunday-School children, have been among the incidents of the year. Books and playthings have been furnished by Mr. Winston and Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, in behalf of their societies, and the Sisters of Mercy and Charity make their memories cherished by acts of kindness and care.

The school of the Island is reduced in numbers, but the effort to keep up with like institutions in the City, are as current as ever.

Those who feel an interest in the children of this Island, and who have never before had the pleasure of seeing them in all respects the objects of good government and unlimited comforts, are welcomed whenever they may call. The little ones are neatly and properly clad; they are abundantly and healthily fed; they are medically, surgically and kindly treated. From the brightest child to those of enfeebled intellect, all are fully and thoroughly provided for. The dietary table, which is regulated by proper medical authority, is supplied with the usual superior quality of meats, and by a faithful cultivation of the soil of the island, an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruits is provided, even to a large excess over the consumption of the institution.

THE BAKERY

performs its services with improved economy, and is equal to in all respects for the supply of every department with wholesome and nutricious bread.

WARD'S ISLAND

furnishes this year six thousand bushels of potatoes, one thousand four hundred bush ls turnips, and five hundred bushels carrots, beside other vegetables and cereals, which are referred to by the Superintendent there. The island is wholly cultivated by pauper and work-house labor, as well as that of Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, and we congratulate ourselves that we have improved our condition in this respect since last year. We trust that the building projected—one hundred and twenty by twenty-five feet—will give us a better opportunity of pursuing the various branches of husbandry in contemplation and add to our products the next year.

THE CITY CEMETERY

has been the recipient during the last year of two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight persons, and embraces statistics of interments, to which we refer.

THE COLORED HOME

continues to receive the bounty of this Department, and furnishes a comfortable resting place for the shattered constitution of the colored aged and infirm, as well as the temporary resting place of homeless, middle aged and youthful strangers. The Managers seem to unite in their laudable endeavors for the welfare of the entire household.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

is continued in its course of usefulness, and in return for the kind encouragement extended by this Department, deserves, by manifold efforts on the part of its worthy officers, the praise which a faithful administration will ever command.

STEAM REPORT.

The early provision made by the Commissioners for the independent and economical transportation of prisoners, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, persons and officers attached to the department, by the purchase of the steamboat *Reindeer*, has resulted in great economy in numerous ways. An important saving through the Police and Detective organization has been made, and general security to life and property has been attained, at very small cost of the officers in charge. We have been enabled to reduce the necessity for the continuous passage of small boats, by confining their services to the morning and evening hours of the contractors and their teachers, and overseers.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLANDS.

The island products should receive credit for many supplies of vegetables to Bellevue, as well as other institutions. The Commissioners, however, may have neglected to acknowledge the receipt from Hart Island and Randall's Islands of weekly specimens of vegetable products, which made choice to say, without fear of contradiction, that the children on Randall's Island, and the inmates of Bellevue, are blessed with a full supply of the vegetable portion of their food without the purchase of any of the articles required in the dietary list, in addition to the large supply of vegetables we get from Ward's Island.

LABOR AT PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the great increase of revenue derived from the labor of the Penitentiary and Workhouse, as well as a corresponding more rigid scrutiny observed in the admission of lunatics and other inmates. Strange as it may seem, instances are not infrequent where minimum relatives, who are blessed with ample means to support the unfortunate, endeavor to avoid the payment of a small pittance for their care and maintenance.

FUEL.

The increase in the price of fuel has called for heavily increased expenditures.

With a view of making sure of securing our supply at moderate rates, under the anticipation of an increase in the price of coal, proposals were sent out for our yearly stock two weeks earlier than we have heretofore acted for propositions from those who have the facilities for taking and faithfully carrying out their contracts; yet we found ourselves thwarted by the influence of the elements, which forbad, by flood and other circumstances, the purchase of this important original supply at prices which materially affects the sum total of our expenditures in that direction. Added to this change of value, we have to refer to the enhancement in cost of other material articles of consumption throughout our entire purchases—flour and clothing have also advanced upon us, and with few exceptions, we have met with a large increase in the cost of almost our entire supplies. By purchases of old medicines, and many staples of regular consumption, in anticipation of our necessities, an important saving has been made, and, on the whole, we regard our escape from extraordinary expenses as fortunate and satisfactory.

RETURNS.

In our own official organization there have been some inroads by death. We record the names of Charles E. Anderson and Robert T. Norris, as among faithful officers who have passed away with the regrets of all who were associated with them.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The attention given by reverend gentlemen, as well as by ladies, of various denominations, to the spiritual and temporal comfort of those under our care, demand our warmest gratitude. At the City Prison, the Rev. Mr. Camp and Father Duranquet, with the Sisters of Mercy, and other ladies, have performed with unabated zeal their work of mercy and consolation. At Bellevue, the year has been marked by extraordinary zeal on the part of all the faithful representatives of the household. The Rev. Fathers Larkin, and Oshieg, Rev. Messrs. Mahan, Phelps, Rulifson, Huggins and Mr. S. M. Ostrander, Missionary and Sunday-school Visitor, have, in their personal and representative character, aided faithfully every effort which the combined wisdom of all classes of sincere believers called for.

Blackwell's Island is also well provided with able and willing laborers in the same humane and healing service. The Rev. Mr. Searle, Fathers Marshall and Clowgin, incessantly respond to the wants of the several necessities of the entire population, and are equally entitled to our acknowledgment. To their permanent and reliable service may be added, without diminution of thankfulness, the continuous efforts of Messrs. Coleman and Bourne, who are ever at their post, giving good advice, and prayerfully exhorting their hearers to works of usefulness and honor.

At Randall's Island, we are witnesses to the efforts of Father Schneider, as well as those of Mrs. Gibbons and friends, Mr. and Miss Winston, and Sisters Pomiteau and Felix, of the Sisters of Charity, and Messrs. McCrea, Shepmard, Hegeman, Sedale and others, all of whom seem to unite in zeal for the spiritual welfare of the children, and those who have charge of them.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The last Annual Report purposely omitted a reiteration of our earnest appeals for a just settlement of our claims against the Commissioners of Emigration. Influences beyond our control have enabled the opponents of justice to procrastinate its settlement, and we can only hope that the time will soon arrive when the taxpayers will have their reward for their patience and forbearance, through a verdict commensurate with the fairness of their claim. For so many years of disbursements, under promises ratified by conferences and payments, which had been signed, under previous contracts, and which now remain denied and unsatisfied to the discredit of the emigrant, whose emancipation had already assured him against a charge of pauperism and crime! The sum now due to this department from this source, which should be acknowledged, if not paid, will be found to reach one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and this, too, without including disputed and unavoidable expenditures on our part, which cannot be minutely arrived at, almost if not quite equal to the same amount.

The unwarrantable classification of emigrants, by which a passenger landing in Quebec avoids the liability of support and one landing in Portland, coming to New-York by water, has a claim upon the Commissioners of Emigration, while one coming by railroad avoids it, or is not permitted to make it, is at once unjust and absurd, and should be immediately changed.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

While the Commissioners are desirous to invite the most unbounded criticism regarding errors and omissions, they cannot assent to anonymous and unjust charges being the subject of newspaper publication, until common justice has been conceded to them through inquiry into the facts in the case.

In the government of so large a mass of the most varied victims of human depravity and misfortune, there must necessarily occur, from time to time, cases of dereliction and error—acts, which are provided for in the General Government, may fall short of execution by the failure of officials to perform their duty. In the common Justice, which should stand forth as the chief tryer of human defection, the element of inquiry is yielded by the most despotic power. The Board of Commissioners having a central and a public office, where some one, or all of the Board, can be found in the morning and evening of every day in the year, excepting on the Sabbath, it would seem no more than their due to make all complaints of mal-administration to them, before filling the newspapers with statements which are the result of ill-temper or untruth. We cannot see that any good will result from such injustice; it certainly leads to no abatement of the evil that it is sought to remedy. We have observed, during the late year, some evidence of a desire to attain notoriety at the expense of pure charity. We hope to know it no more.

In connection with this subject, we deem it a duty which we owe to our fellow-citizens to criticise, with the most rigid scrutiny, the acts of many who follow charity as a trade. No citizen who is worthy of the confidence of the community, and who is willing to faithfully unite in works of true philanthropy, will object to give all reasonable evidence required as to the justice of these demands, or the description of the relief asked for; why not, therefore, urge the reasons for the demand and the character of the claim for it, instead of presenting them without evidence of their validity?

In the general survey of the past year, we have much to acknowledge our thankfulness for; order has been preserved in all our departments; examinations by the most distinguished visitors from abroad and at home have been made for the purpose of comparing our system with European and home establishments of similar usefulness, and nothing could have been more satisfactory than the frank acknowledgment of our claims to an equality with the best governed.

The great saving in the expenditures may be chiefly attributed to the persistent regard of the smaller items of consumption, which have heretofore been too lavishly supplied.

The Commissioners have endeavored so to conduct the affairs of the Department as to leave little to regret in anything which comes within the scope of their ability and judgment.

In conclusion, the members of this Board would not feel that they had performed their whole duty if they neglected to point out for the consideration of the Legislature and their fellow citizens the importance of a great defect in the law which establishes their powers, as well as those who may hereafter be called to administer them. Their powers, as the law now stands, are so drawn that the taxpayers and the recipients of their bounty are not sufficiently protected against mal-administration. There is, under the present law, no barrier which sufficiently restricts the amount of the expenditures, and binds them to a legitimate application of their appropriations. Such alterations as will confine them within reasonable amount should be made without delay.

Experience proves that a faithful, careful and honest administration may be made to render all the necessary provision which justice and humanity demand, under a more circumscribed appropriation.

The comparison of the present action with the past will furnish ample testimony that the absence of the will to deal justly and economically with the money at their disposal can lead to acts of extravagance, which can in no way be justified. We, this year, show a great reduction in the amount required for last year's expenditures. We would be glad to see the power of adding unnecessarily to an amount which might, under the present law, be claimed and obtained without an accompanying necessity for it. We, therefore, suggest that no appropriation for this department should be allowed beyond $650,000 per annum. This may be done by confining the Commission in its appropriations to the absolute demands for legitimate pauper expenditures now known and acknowledged by their past action and present organization, and enhancing only the support of actual dependents within the institutions provided for the prisoners, vagrants, lunatics, and children actually and properly in the institutions, and in addition a specific sum to be allotted for the claimants for temporary and urgent relief through the superintendent of out-door poor, amounting at no time, except by special State legislation, to more than $17,000 in any one year. To this amount, a large increase in numbers, new objects of charity, brought forth by fire, flood, epidemic, or other extraordinary causes, should be the evidence of its imperative necessity.

By some such provision there would be ample funds, for many years to come, to answer all proper demands upon the tax-payers of the City. No doubt, that diligently and fairly undertakes the duties of the department under the ordinary demands of its charities, could ask, for ten years to come, the privilege of expending, for all legitimate purposes, more than the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in this estimate a large margin would be found to apply to any extraordinary requirements.

Therefore, they would suggest that the law, under which they act, should place that sum as a boundary beyond which their powers of expenditures shall not extend.

The absence of a proper limit to their power of expenditure may lead to a thirst for personal aggrandizement, if not of personal appropriation.

It would not be difficult to point out, in the past history and to the present, a public thirst for unnecessary and extravagant City expenses, amounts of astounding, cool and deliberate plunder, and combinations, which have rendered our locality obnoxious, and created within our borders an atmosphere that renders public office almost a public disgrace. It is this great error that withers our hopes of greatness, and renders our noble City a byword and reproach. There is no redeeming point which presents itself to our mind in this total disregard for the rights of those who live to thrive within our borders. The wealthy portion of our City may not immediately feel the downward tendency which the additional tax indicates, but the middle class, the poor of wealth, and the struggling poor, are driven by dishonest public functionaries to other places and other employment, away from the home of their choice, by the pressure of unjust taxes upon commerce, labor, and their attendant businesses, while they are not permitted to enjoy equal advantages with such are offered to them in cities more economically, not to say more honestly, administered. What ship will make this her home for repairs and disbursement, when a day's sail will take her to a port within hailing distance, with half her harbor expenses? Does not the mechanic thrive with higher demands upon his labor, than a less extended scale of life? Are not double those of his next city neighbor, if he is protected by an economical administration of his market privileges? A few men, by special patronage, may acquire temporary wealth, but those who put them into power, and plod along industriously to make both ends meet, are in the balance, and often times to disappointment and poverty.

It is to improve their condition that we would restrict all expenditures to the absolute necessity of the case, and urge a standard of strict economy and accountability in the charities as well as other branches of the City government. We may be considered, in the above report, in the allusion to the necessity of restrictions in the public expenditures of the city we are serving; but we cannot, in the performance of the duty with which it imposes, refrain from uttering to this subject, nor do we feel at liberty to keep from our fellow-citizens the knowledge which it is our duty to give them. We are well aware that, in this connection, we are far from perfect in the performance of our own obligations to our fellow-citizens; yet we hope while we exercise the functions of our present position, that we may allow the path of economy and prudence to walk hand in hand with duty. We here further ask to meet the approval of all good citizens, regardless of religion and political favor, and when we have finished our labors, we trust, above all, to meet at our own hands and within our own bosoms the self-satisfaction which a sound and faithful service commands.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

Cash Receipts and Payments of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.

1861. Dec. 31. Cash on hand.			$16,631 82
1862. Received for Comptroller's warrant.....		$17,173 92	
Received for Comptroller's warrant.....		602,000 00	
Received for reimbursements.	$231 00		
Received for illegitimates.	3,159 50		
Received for indentures or certificates.....	70 00		
Received for board pay patients.....	3,951 28		
Received for board United States soldiers.....	8,308 50		
Received for sales of barrels, casks and boxes.....	1,586 65		
Received for sales of live stock.....	57 25		
Received for sales of bones, grease and swill.....	652 82		
Received for labor at Penitentiary.....	17,618 71		
Received for labor at Workhouse.....	10,642 55		
Received for freight by steamboat.....	2,053 38		
Received for board of United States prisoners.....	5,014 70		
Received for interest on deposits.....	2,918 63		
Received for sales of rags, iron, coal rents, cash on dead bodies, and correction of bills.....	2,675 89		
		$50,589 76	
Payment of bills in Jan'y.	$47,144 70		
Payment of bills in Feb'y.	62,785 67		
Payment of bills in March.	62,330 17		
Payment of bills in April.	45,911 58		
Payment of bills in May.	45,348 41		
Payment of bills in June.	32,022 22		
Payment of bills in July.	46,067 54		
Payment of bills in August	50,725 08		
Payment of bills in Sept'r.	41,392 48		
Payment of bills in October	41,758 98		
Payment of bills in Nov'r	57,226 71		
Payment of bills in Dece'r	85,521 97		
		$607,105 11	
Balance in Bank.....		52,967 75	
		$838,754 68	

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.

Almshouse	$200 74	Lunatic Asylum	
Do. Buildings	2,017 65	Building	$7 50
Bake-house	1,079 15	Do. Extension	8,436 75
Bellevue Hospital	107,004 20	Office	24,121 96
Do. Buildings	11,876 77	Out-door Poor	100,599 25
City Cemetery	7,823 16	Penitentiary	34,170 81
Do. Buildings	250 00	Do. Buildings	700 75
City Prison	30,109 69	2d District Prison.	314 52
Do. Buildings	763 85	3d do.	35 48
Colored Home	12,727 71	Randall's Island	56,328 62
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,570 00	Small-Pox Hospital	5,689 75
Island Hospital	5,570 65	Do. Building	22 00
Do. Building	213 60	Workhouse	41,065 32
Do. New Building	1,800 00	Do. Building	188 60
Lunatic Asylum	85,779 81	Steamboat	7,970 70
		Store-house, B. Island	7,386 70
Total			$607,105 11
Amount of expenditure for 1862			607,105 11
Deduct amount paid for building and repairs			26,046 28
For expense of inmates			$581,059 83
Deduct—			
Due from United States Government for board of soldiers at Bellevue and Island Hospital to 1st of December		$57,373 00	
Received on account, in cash		8,300 50	
Total		$49,072 50	

Due for board 1st to 31st of December at Bellevue Hospital	3,691 00
Due from United States Government for board of prisoners at City Prison in 1862	8,200 50
2,723 bbls. flour on hand Dec. 31	18,228 45
Sundry articles at storehouse, B. I.	6,681 04—$5,880 49
Net expenses of inmates, 1862	$555,178 34

STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

1855	$698,049 08	1860	$874,495 20
1857	808,477 61	1861	710,817 76
1858	788,444 19	1863	667,105 11
1859	793,534 87		

CASH RECEIVED FOR LABOR OF INMATES AT PENITENTIARY AND WORK-HOUSE.

1856	$9,039 28	1860	$6,686 86
1857	7,411 84	1861	21,629 18
1858	251 60	1862	25,261 26
1859	1,238 85		

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

ALMSHOUSE.

The annual statement of the Warden shows:

Number of inmates in Almshouse Dec. 31, 1861	1,549
Received during the year 1862	3,181
Total	4,730
Discharged	2,712
Died	511—3,223
Number of inmates in Institution Dec. 31, 1862	1,507

LUNATIC ASYLUM, B. I.

The number of admissions, discharges and deaths for the year past are given in the following table:

	White Males.	White Fem's.	Black Males.	Black Fem's.	Total
No. of patients Jan. 1, 1862	297	497	7	4	805
Admitted during the year	129	204	4	5	342
Whole number in the course of the year	426	701	11	9	1,147
Discharged during the year	103	175	1	2	281
Died during the year	49	42	2	4	97
Remaining Dec. 31, 1862	274	484	8	3	769

PENITENTIARY, B. I.

The following is a statement of the number of male and female convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1862, inclusive:

	MALES. White.	Black.	FEMALES. White.	Black.	Total.
Total received	579	90	497	29	1,195
Discharged during the year	751	120	510	39	1,420

The number received during the year shows a decrease of 225 compared with the year preceding.

WORKHOUSE, B. I.

Census report of the Workhouse for the year ending December 31, 1862:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number on hand Dec. 31, 1861	462	1,050	1,532
Number received during year	4,673	13,959	18,632
Total	5,155	15,009	20,164
	Men.	Women.	
Number discharged	4,695	14,160	
Number eloped from this and other departments	22	9	
Number died	5	4—4,922	14,179	19,101
Number on Registers Dec. 31, 1862		233	830	1,063
Number transferred to other departments		52	278	330
Number remaining in building		181	552	733

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

The following table gives a history of the admissions, discharges and deaths for the year:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1862	55	115	669	365	1,204
Admitted during 1862	82	99	876	476	1,533
	137	214	1,545	841	2,737
Discharged	86	90	1,037	588	1,801
	51	124	503	253	935
Died	1	1	27	23	52
Remaining Dec. 31, 1862	50	123	481	230	884

Reports of children indentured exhibit the following figures:

Boys	284
Girls	156—440
To relatives we have delivered;	
Boys	753
Girls	452—1,15
Total children discharged	1,620

NURSERY HOSPITAL, R. I.

Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1862	275
Number of patients admitted during the year	858
Whole number under treatment	1,133
Discharged	867
Died	59
Remaining Jan. 1, 1863	226

CITY PRISON.

The Warden reports that the total number of commitments to this institution during the past year was forty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine (41,299) and the number of deaths was forty-one (41.)

CITY CEMETERY.

Interments in City Cemetery during the year 1861	3,042
Interments in City Cemetery during the year 1862	2,128
Decrease of burials in 1862	914

COLORED HOME.

Number of inmates during the year 1862: In Male Hospital, 110; Female Hospital, 201; Lying-in and Nursery, 141; Home for the Aged and Infirm, 324—total, 776. Of these 56 have died, 250 were discharged, 150 have gone to service, 43 children been given up to friends or bound out, 41 infants have left with their mothers, 12 have left without tickets of admission—total, 501. Remaining Jan. 1, 1863, 270.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Number of children at date of last report	241
Admitted during the present year—boys 23, girls 27	49
Total	290
Present number—boys 123, girls 69	192

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Total number of patients remaining in hospital, Jan. 1, 1862	702
Total number of admissions during the year	4,067
Total number of births during the year	353—4,769
Total number of patients treated during the year	5,561
Total number discharged during the year	4,295
Total number of deaths during the year	636—4,931
Total number of patients remaining in hospital under treatment, Dec. 31, 1862	630

ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Charity patients remaining Dec. 31, 1861	833
Charity patients admitted during 1862	8,508
Military patients admitted during 1862	598
Total number of patients treated	10,105
Deaths—Charity patients	603
Deaths—Military patients	1
Discharges—Military patients	948
Discharges—Charity patients	8,061—9,012
Charity patients remaining Dec. 31, 1862	760

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining Dec. 31, 1861	86
Number of patients admitted during the year 1862	321
Number of patients treated during the year 1862	2,337
Number of deaths during the year 1862	59
Number of discharges	276—335
Number of patients remaining Dec 31, 1862	22

MONETARY A

year, and $945,885 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,943	$637,430	208	$114,875	183	$66,605
Mf. of Cot'n.	1,322	305,427	112	32,142	164	43,082
Mf. of Silk	287	211,057	180	121,326	56	63,088
Mf. of Flax.	2,006	343,461	313	60,575	168	27,665
Miscellan's.	212	66,502	1,476	33,088	140	7,854
Total	5,800	$1,563,877	2,359	$362,006	711	$208,304
		362,006				1,563,877
Total entered.		$1,925,883		Total entered.		$1,771,681

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $641,232 81, including for Customs, $170,258 29; Payments, $1,106,588 37; Balance, $14,870,304 07.

Foreign Financial and Commercial News by the Australasian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were steady, and but for a temporary pressure for money, a rise was considered likely. Consols closed on the 27th at 92¼@¾.

The discount market continued easy, and rates were unchanged.

The weekly returns from the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £21,874.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 5½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Bros. simply say "nothing to report."

The *Daily News* says that on the 27th, United States fives improved 2 per cent., owing to increased demand on Continental account.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent	73	@ 75		
United States 6 ₩ cent. 1874	58	@ 58		
Virginia State 5 ₩ cent	49	@ 51		
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	35½	@ 40⅜	10⅜	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60	@ 70	70	@80⅜
Do. 7 ₩ ct., Penn., 1877	71½	@ 71¾	70¾	
Erie shares	44½	@ 45¾	45	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Pref	57	@ 59	57¾	
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1877	75	@ 80		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	70	@ 75		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	68	@ 70	70	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., Mid. Sec.	64	@ 66		
Do. 6 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg.	42	@ 44		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	80	@ 82		
Do. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	76	@ 77		
Do. 100 shares, 8 ₩ paid	113½	@ 10½d.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid	82	@ 83		
Michigan S. & N. Ind. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	75	@ 76		
Do. (sink. fund.) 1st m., do.	72	@ 77		
Do. Bonds	—	@ —		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct., (sink. fund.) 1 ₩ s	65	@ 70		
Do. 8 ₩ shares	25	@ 30		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund,) 1 ₩	67	@ 70		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1865	60	@ 65		
Do. 7 ₩ cents (Sinking fund) 1876	70	@ 75		
Do. 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1876	60	@ 70		
Do. 8 ₩ cent. shares	69	@ 71		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cents, 1883	163	@165		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₩ cent., 1872	59	@ 61		
Penn. Cen. 6 ₩ cent	68	@ 70		
Do. 7 ₩ M., con. 6 ₩ ct	58	@ 59		
Do. 7 ₩ shares	59	@ 60		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	24	@ 26		

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market opened heavily, with much irregularity, and lower prices during the last and early Saturday, but on the receipt of the graphic orders from America on Saturday afternoon, an important recovery and advance, equal to a rise (on previous low sales) of about 1⅛d., ₩ lb., took place in American descriptions, leaving quotations since then ½d. to ⅝d. higher on Monday; during the week prices of East India again became irregular; the pressure to 'sell the lower qualities of Surat was renewed, and caused a fresh decline of nearly 1d. ₩ lb., in this class, and in Bengal and Scinde, whilst in the fair to good qualities of Surat the decline does not exceed ½d. ₩ lb. Brazil has been sold in some instances at fully ⅛d. ₩ lb., reaction since Saturday also closes with considerable irregularity, and quite ⅛d. decline. The export to America continues on an important scale 4,400 bales having been shipped thither during the past week. The sales of the week have been 27,100 bales including 2,000 to speculators and 3,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet—the business being about 3,000 bales—one half for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25¼d.	Middling Orleans	22d.
Fair Mobile	24¾d.	Middling Mobile	21½d.
Fair Upands	24¼d.	Middling Upands	20⅝d.

Stock on hand, 314,000 bales, including about American. At sea from India 22,000 bales. Middling Surat ranges from 15½d. to 14¾d. ₩ lb.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market is very quiet, and if anything rather weaker than at the beginning of the week. There is, however, a fair inquiry for cloths, but without much actual business.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Aspinwall & Co., and Fairfield, Nash & Co. report: Flour almost unsaleable, and 1s. ₩ bbl. lower. Prices range from 21s. @27s. Wheat very dull, and 3d. to 4d. ₩ cental lower on the week. Red Western, 9s. 4d. @9s. 7d.; Southern, 7s. 6d. @8s. 7d.; White Western, 10s. @10s. 4d.; Southern, 10s. @11s. 6d. ₩ cental. Corn difficult to sell, and 2d. cheaper. Mixed, 25s. 9d. @28s.; White, 30s. @30s. 6d. ₩ 480 lbs.

Provisions.—Messrs. Gordon, Bacon & Co. and the above authorities report: Beef again pressed for sale, and generally 2s. 6d. cheaper. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon in fair demand but rather easier. Cheese very firm. Butter very dull except for the finest kind. Lard quieter, but prices steady. Tallow in retail demand at late rates.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Sugar quiet and prices barely maintained. Coffee in good demand. Rice unchanged. Molasses business; Pots, 30s. @31s.; Pearls, 31s. Clover seed in good demand; new American Red, 47s. @48s. Linseed rather in favor of buyers. Linseed Oil barely supported; small sales at 34s. 6d. @35s. Messrs. John Davies & Co. report: Petroleum difficult to sell; Crude Pennsylvania, £15; Refined, 1s. 5d. ₩ gallon. Stock of all kinds in port is 25,000 barrels. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 120s. American Resin, 26s. @26s. 6d. for Common. Cod Oil quiet at 42s. Whale Oil, 43s. @44s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. Breadstuffs quiet at barely previous rates; white American Wheat, 9s. 3d. @9s. 8d.; Red, 47s. @51s.; Flour, 25s. @28s. Iron steady at former prices. Sugar inactive and unchanged. Coffee a shade dearer. Rice without variation. Tea quiet but firm; common Congou, 1s. 1d. @1s. 1½d. Tallow quiet; Y. C. declined to 43s. Linseed Cakes—New-York in barrels, £10 10s.; bags, £9 12s. 6d.; Western, £9 10s. Linseed Oil declined 1s. to 42s., but closes at 43s. 3d. Little coming in Fish Oils; Cod, £17 10s. Spirits of Turpentine improved to 119s. @119s. 6d. for American, but the improvement was not fully maintained. Resin dull for common. Messrs. Groves & Todd report: Beer difficult to sell, but fine sorts wanted. Pork rather cheaper. Butter neglected. Cheese firmer. Bacon in steady demand. Petroleum, scarcely any thing doing and prices almost nominal. Indian Corn tending downward.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John Athya, and John McCall & Co., report: Wheat and Flour flat, at 6d. decline; Extra State Flour, 24s. @24s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Mixed Corn, 17s. 3d. @17s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 28—P. M.

Cotton.—Market to-day quiet but steady; sales 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 was for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs—Flat, at the low prices of yesterday.

Provisions—Nothing of moment doing.

Produce—No change in anything.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28—P. M.

Consols closed to-day at 92¾@¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 41½ @40½, discount.

Erie Shares, 44½ @45½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, March 1.

In the Stock Exchange on yesterday, (Saturday,) Consols, after official hours, were quoted 92⅝ @⅞; Metropolitans, 13¼ @14; Danish, 23⅝.

The Paris Bourse—Rentes opened 69f. 65c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 10,150 bbls. Flour, 54 bbls. and 993 bags Corn Meal, 1,923 bushels Wheat, 742 bushels Corn, 1,118 bushels Rye, 6,230 bushels Oats, 1,623 bushels Malt, 8,516 pkgs. Provisions, 1,822 bbls. Whisky.

Ashes—Sales have been made of 40 bbls. Pots at 5¾@5 7-16c. ₩ lb. Pearls are scarce, and of uncertain value.

Breadstuffs—Western Yellow has been salable and firmer. Other kinds quiet.

Cotton—Have been quiet at previous prices.

Coffee—Cargoes—Have been inactive at irregular rates.

Coffee—Have been quiet to-day; sales of bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Java at [illegible]

Cotton—Rather more doing in futures, and prices have advanced [illegible]

Cotton—Receipts light, but there is no request at the advance [illegible] now in other hands [illegible]

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at [illegible]

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at [illegible]

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at [illegible]

State at $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 30@$7 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 70@$7 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 20
Extra State	7 25	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 70	@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 85	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 80	@10 25

Southern Flour continues in fair request at firmer rates; sales 1,700 bbls., at $7 55@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 55@$10 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade dearer; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $7 20@$9 20 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 95@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, owing partly to the increased firmness of holders. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 78@$1 80; Red do. at $1,72@$1 77; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 67@$1 69; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 66; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 61; and Amber Jersey, at $1 78@$1 80 ₩ bush. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,000 bushels, at 92c. @94c., chiefly at 93c. @94c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 89c. @91c. for Eastern, do.; 92c. @93c. for Unsound, and 90c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bush. Rye is in moderate demand at $1 08@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bush.; sales, 2,000 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 81c. @82½c., Western at 81c. @83c., State at 82c. @83c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 40@$1 55 ₩ bushel; sales, 3,750 bushels. Sales were also made of 500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 65 ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to March 9.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	136,932	214,297
Wheat, bushels	776,283	1,426,093
Corn, bushels	1,805,885	968,659
Oats, bushels	632,263	135,489
Rye, bushels	126,376	138,312
Barley, bushels	75,570	207,397

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, Jan. 1 to March 9:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	30,821	128,083
Wheat, bushels	19,119	26,889
Corn, bushels	21,491	21,890
Oats, bushels	218,251	12,927
Rye, bushels	328	1,100
Barley, bushels	12,338	30,109

Stock in store at Chicago.

	March 9, 1863.	March 10, 1862.
Flour, bbls	122,375	72,189
Wheat, bushels	1,164,565	3,014,768
Corn, bushels	1,725,939	2,205,471
Oats, bushels	820,568	—
Barley, bushels	12,835	—
Rye, bushels	102,771	—

HAY—North River is selling moderately at 85c. @$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in more request to-day, at 21c. @ 28c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and nominal in price.

IRON—Has been moderately dealt in at very full rates.

LEAD—Pig has been quiet at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request at drooping prices. Spirits Turpentine, $3 20@$3 30 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Linseed, which has been freely purchased here and in Boston, on speculation, on terms not ascertained; regular lots are bringing $1 75@$1 76 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bbls., the market closing heavily, at $14 50 for old Mess, $16 75 for new Mess; and $14 50@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats quiet. Bacon in fair demand, at 7¾c. @8¼c. for Hams, and 5½c. @6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in good request at 7¼c. @8½c. ₩ lb. Sales, 1,700 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c. @12c., ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales since our last, 120 bbls., at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at 17c. @22c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c. @22c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 13c. @15c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been very quiet at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand, including Clover, at from 10c. @11¼c., the latter rate for re-cleaned, ₩ lb.

SPICES—We have heard of sales of 1,500 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 1,000 hhds. and bbls., including new Orleans, at 9 15-16c. @13 7-16c., and Cuba at 10½c. @11¾c.; also 5,700 bags, chiefly Pernambuco, at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 lbs., at 12¾c. @12¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

TIN—All kinds have been lightly dealt in, including Straits at 52¾c. @51½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There will be little doing in tobacco until exchanges are more settled. Sales 142 hhds. Kentucky at 16c. @26c.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. State and Western at 43¾c. @44c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day; rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 2d. @1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 4,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 17s. 6d. @20s. ₩ ton, by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer; and 10 tons Oil, by a foreign sailing vessel, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—350 boxes Bacon and 100 bales Hair, at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton; and 200 bales Hops, at ¾d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—225 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Oporto—A bark, with Flour at 4s. ₩ bbl., and Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 11d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Southampton
Hibernian	Mar. 18	Portland	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 21	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Mar. 7	Liverp'l	Boston.
Saxonia	Mar. 7	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 1	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per the *City of New-York*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, per the *City of New-York*, close on the same day at 10½ A. M.

Mails for the Southern Coast and the West Indies.

The mails for Newbern, Port Royal, Beaufort, North and South Carolina, per steamship *Fah-Kee*, close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHICAGO.—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE Picture of Cinderella, at Schaus', at noon.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift: she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages: shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. Ring basement bell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYGIENIC WHISKY,
EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Highly recommended by the Faculty for all cases of
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS
and GENERAL DEBILITY,
At the celebrated Wine and Ale room corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., under the Atlantic Bank.
WM. O. GILBERT, Agent.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS, TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supersede the home-made article.
A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.
C. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N. Y.

LUMBER.

500,000 feet shipping box.
500,000 feet common box, for box-makers' use.
250,000 feet 1, 1¼ and 2 inch spruce.
Also, pine flooring, and a general assortment of lumber suitable for carpenters' use.
For sale by
McGRAW & CO.,
Corner of Green and Day sts.,
Jersey City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOFFEL.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c. &c.—new, for sale on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 456 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, Soapstone Hearths, Fire Backs, &c. &c., is at A. KIAE'S Marble yard, No. 80 East 8th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. (Call this fall.)

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

INSTRUCTION.

CHESTER INSTITUTE,
ARMONK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
Rev. I. D. VERMILYE, A. M., Rector.
A French and English school for young ladies. Number limited to 25.
The twenty-fifth term will commence April 15. For circulars, address the rector by mail.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS.
AMHERST, MASS.
Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—This Seminary has a most delightful and healthy situation on the west bank of the Hudson, two hours' distance, by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from the City, and embraces in its course of study the highest English branches, Latin, French, (by best native teachers,) German, music, painting and drawing. It has also a thorough system of physical culture. For particulars address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FREE CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY.—MR. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, author of "The Hand-Book of Phonography," having volunteered to give instruction at the Cooper Union in this valuable art, the Trustees give notice that a class will be formed on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Mathematical Lecture-room, on the 4th floor, which all persons desirous of acquiring the art are invited to join. The doors will be closed at 7½ precisely. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to (Rev. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 18th-st.
REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for 14 weeks for $37. Term opens April 14. (Both sexes.) 14 teachers; 60 Cadets in Military Department; superior Commercial College. Write for the new catalogue.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm near Hackensack, N. J., railroad communication from foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars address the Principal,
A. B. WINANT.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—SUPERIOR advantages can be secured in the above school, conducted by a successful teacher, of many years' experience; 25 miles from the City. Ages from 7 to 14 preferred—two vacancies only. Address C. M., 3 Park-row.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifteen weeks, from April 1 to the close of the year. Superior advantages for vocal and instrumental music. For Circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and Music, desires a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 2,773 New-York Post-office.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADvertiser, residing in a village, wishes to engage, for the benefit of his daughter, a young lady who has been thoroughly taught the piano and singing. Address, stating terms and other requirements, M. A. T., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A BOYS' boarding school, near Pittsburgh, Penn., a single gentleman, as teacher of mathematics, modern languages and book-keeping. Address Box No. 51 New-Brighton, Penn.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A French lady as resident governess; must be a thorough musician. Apply between 11 and 3, or address J. B. WRIGHT, Esq., No. 63 William-st.

WANTED—IN A MILITARY SCHOOL, TO INstruct in drill and military science, an educated instructor—a West Point graduate preferred. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Spruce-st., and at the stationers generally.
JOHN St. G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, &c.

ALL SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN BATTLE—Your bounty will be collected and cashed at SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension office, 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Blank forms of all kinds, $2 50 per 100; $3 by mail.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON Account of wounds received in battle, and wishing to procure their $100 bounty, will during their discharge and two witnesses of identity to the office of NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, first floor.

PRIZE MONEY TO THE "ALBATROSS."—The late Paymaster of the United States steamer *Albatross* is prepared to pay the prize money to the officers and crew of this steamer, at No. 16 Spruce-st. Officers' hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupants or occupants of all houses, lots, and pieces of ground and other real estate affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other papers which we have used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED assignee of Hunt & Russell, will sell, at public auction, on MONDAY, April 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, all those certain four lots of land, situate on the southwesterly corner of West and Bank sts., in the City of New-York, being together 98 feet in width, in front on West-st., 98 feet on the rear by 160 feet 5 inches in depth on Bank-st., the northerly side, and 100 feet 5 inches in depth on the southerly side, be the said several dimensions more or less.
H. F. PULTZ,
Assignee of Hunt & Russell.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable SCALE is required.
SCALES for RAILROADS, COAL and HAY Dealers.
SCALES for PROVISION, GRAIN and IRON Dealers.
SCALES for GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and Confectioners.
Counter, Portable, Platform, Dormant Scales, &c.
Weighmaster, Beams, Trams and Apparatus.
SCALES adjusted to suit Foreign Standards, all of which are warranted in every particular, at wholesale and retail.
E. BROWN, (successor to J. L. Brown,) Manufacturer, No. 5 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from all unpleasant odor, are not only very desirable for gentlemen to use in the parlor and fashionable circles, but can be had in fancy colored boxes and packages, suitable for presents. Egg and wedding cases for transportation. Egg and wedding cards and tablets.
J. & J. R. DEY,
No. 65 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHITE BEANS.

Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, March 14, at storehouse No. 69 Greenwich-st.:

1,278 barrels White Beans, (condemned;) have just been reinspected, and will be sold as four different qualities. Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order
Col. A. B. EATON,
A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 168 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, most of which have just arrived from Europe, and will be positively sold without reserve. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR	by	MERTZ
CATTLE	by	HENRY SAVRY
CONTENTMENT	by	PEZ
TWO EXTERIORS	by	J. MOONS
WINTER SCENES	by	SMETZ

ALSO,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR,
Nineteen paintings from a private collection.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 150 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES, WITH VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sen.:

1st-AV., 29TH AND 30TH STS.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and 8 lots in the rear of above, being 4 on each street.

1ST-AV., 29TH AND 30TH STS.—14 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being 8 on the avenue and 1 on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

30TH AND 31ST STS.—29 lots, 15 on north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31st-st., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

AVENUE A, 57TH AND 58TH STS.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts.; 8 lots on the north side of 57th-st. and south side of 58th-st., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water rights.

AVENUE A AND 59TH-ST.—16 lots, 8 on the west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 59th-st., in rear of above; Avenue A, 8 lots being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 58th and 60th sts.

Also—10 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58TH AND 59TH STS.—10 lots on the north side of 58th and south side of 59th-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

AVENUE A AND 59TH-ST.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

EVERY LOT WILL BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD.
TERMS WILL BE MADE KNOWN AT SALE.
Book, maps and full particulars may be had at the Auctioneer's office, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern: 1,000 Belgian muskets, in good order; one barrel rose gin, two barrels very old sherry, with other liquors now in our store: the whole to be sold without reserve. Also, at 12 o'clock, a two-seat top wagon, with moveable seat.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at auction, THIS DAY, March 14, at the sale-room No. 3 Cedar-st., near Broadway, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of coupes, top carriages, open wagons, single seat Park wagons, second-hand buggies, &c., harnesses, whips, blankets, &c., new and second-hand clothes, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds and bedding, plated ware, cutlery, glass and crockery ware, &c.

MILLER & KENNEDY, Auctioneers.

MILLER & KENNEDY WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., full lot. Sale positive.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.
GOLD SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND SHADES,
CHINESE AND VENETIAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

WINTER GARDEN—PLOT AND PASSION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

WALLACK'S—FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

THEATRE FRANCAIS—ARTICLE 213—OU LE MARI DOIT PROTECTER SA FEMME.

IRVING HALL—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IRVING HALL—(Afternoon)—MATINEE.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A report of an extremely important character reaches us from Gen. GRANT'S Department. A dispatch from Memphis states that a fight has taken place on the Yazoo River, in which 7,000 rebels were taken prisoners, and eight transports were captured. There is no good reason why the report should not be true. At last accounts direct from Yazoo Pass, our forces were making rapid progress through the obstructions, and expected soon to be on the Yazoo River.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from before Vicksburgh under date of March 3, argues in favor of an early evacuation of their stronghold by the rebels. He states that we virtually have possession of every avenue by which the rebels can communicate with the interior, save that over the Black River bridge, and that our forces are now nearly within reach of that, when the city must fall.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET now has his headquarters at Petersburgh, Va. He has 18,000 troops below that city, but it is not thought that he intends to make an attack on Norfolk. The story of his being in Tennessee proves to be false.

A rumor reached us yesterday from Cairo that Forts Donelson and Henry—the first on the Cumberland, and the second on the Tennessee River—had been recaptured by the rebels. There is probably no truth whatever in the report. As a partial refutation of it, we may state that Forts Hieman and Henry, on the Tennessee River, were evacuated and destroyed, on Thursday of last week, by the national troops, as they were liable to overflow, and not desirable for offensive or defensive operations. Their armaments, stores, &c., were removed to Fort Donelson. It is said that other and stronger works are to be erected in the same vicinity.

In Northern Alabama, as we learn from the Mobile papers, the rebels are having much trouble with the Union men. Wayne County is said to be full of them, and they have recently been joined by many deserters from the rebel army.

Part of Gen. ROSECRANS' forces have been making an important movement up the Cumberland River. On March 5, Gen. CROOK, with quite a formidable detachment, was at Carthage, fifty miles above Nashville, whither he had gone to clear out the guerrillas who had before been in quiet possession of that district.

A portion of the detective force of Col. L. C. BAKER arrested, on Wednesday, in Washington, L. KAUFFMAN and his two sons, who had just arrived from Richmond, from which point they had walked with packages of money in their boots—under their feet—making an aggregate of $21,000! They were keepers of a second-hand clothing-store in Richmond, and were going North for contraband goods. Col. BAKER has seized from such parties since the 1st of March inst., an aggregate of $190,000.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells us that there are five hundred Clubs of the Union League in the West, and that the organization is extending with surprising rapidity.

The United States Senate did no business in open session yesterday. The final adjournment will take place to-day, the President having no more communications to make.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported favorably to class the crime of abortion as manslaughter in the second degree. The Flatbush-avenue, Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh-street (Brooklyn) improvement bills were also reported favorably; likewise the bill authorizing the School Commissioners of New-York to raise five instead of four dollars per pupil for the support of the Grammar Schools. Among the bills introduced was one exempting the property of widows and minors from execution to the amount of $250; the Kings County Court-house bill, and the New-York Warehousing Company bill.

In the Assembly, Mr. DEAN'S bill to prevent depreciation of currency, and to regulate transactions in gold and silver, was reported favorably; and it was unanimously referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City was also reported favorably. Notice was given of a number of bills, several of them of interest to New-York City. Among them is one transferring the Government of the City to a Commission, to be named by the Legislature, to consist of non-residents. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Grinding Committee of Thirteen,

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Europe, two days later, by the steamship *Australasian*, which arrived at this port last evening. She left Liverpool on the 28th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. The news by this arrival is interesting. Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, declining the acceptance of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S latest peace proposition, had reached England, and received much attention. The London *Times* and *Morning Post* are very bitter against it, while some other prints are disposed to view it with favor. All, however, agree that it effectually shuts the door against any further attempts at mediation. The rebel loan is said to be all taken by Continental capitalists. The Mayor of Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the commanders of the American relief ships. A deputation from Birmingham had visited Minister ADAMS, and presented him an address. The aspect of the Polish question remains unchanged, so far as the action of the Government is concerned. The revolution appears to be daily gaining strength. The report comes from Paris that the French Government has received unwelcome news from Mexico. Gen. FOREY, it is said, despairs of being able to capture even Puebla, without a still further reinforcement of troops. There had been no change in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were dull, and in Provisions nothing was doing. Consols unchanged.

On Thursday last a writ was issued against BRIGHAM YOUNG, in Salt Lake City, under the Polygamy act recently passed by Congress. He immediately responded to it, appeared personally in Court, and gave bonds in $2,000 to appear for trial.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has granted permission to the Committee of Friends in Liverpool, who represent the cause of the rebel prisoners who fall into our hands, to forward them such moneys or articles of comfort as they may need, without any restrictions. Hitherto the Southern people in England have been obliged to depend, in a measure, upon chance for their charities reaching those for whom they were intended, but in future they will have the freest access to them.

A large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to give indorsement to the objects of the Clerks' Early-Closing Association. Mr. J. B. GRAY presided, and addresses were made by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, EDWIN JAMES, Esq., HORACE GREELEY and SIMON STERN, Esq. The meeting approved decidedly of the early-closing movement, and enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

The price of Gold coin fell off 2¼ ₱ cent. yesterday, closing 158⅜ ₱ cent. Stocks were firm for Governments and on Pacific Mail and some of the Railways. Money easy. Exchange unsettled.

The market opened with increased activity for Breadstuffs and Provisions, yesterday. Prices of Flour were 5c @ 10c. ₱ bbl., and of Wheat and Corn 1c. ₱ bushel higher. At the close there was less buoyancy apparent. Lard was also somewhat firmer. Whisky was salable and steady. Ashes and Cotton remained as last noticed. A livelier business was transacted in Sugars and Molasses. A moderate demand prevailed for Candles, Hay, Hops, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Tobacco. Tallow and Linseed Oil were more sought after. The Freight market was depressed. Other branches of trade presented no new feature.

Resources of the Country—Can we Stand a Long War?

The latest cry of the croakers is that we must end the war at all hazards this Spring,—that if we can whip the rebels by a vigorous effort very well, but if not we must "bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace." And the reason given for this advice is, that the war is exhausting our resources—that our business is prostrated, our population diminished, our taxes becoming insupportable, the career of our prosperity checked, and the whole vigor and vitality of the nation wasted. We must stop the war, say these timid or disloyal souls, or rush upon financial, commercial and national ruin.

We believe in a vigorous war, and have strong faith that such a war would speedily bring the rebellion to an end. But in this we may be mistaken. The rebel States may hold out still longer, and may derive substantial aid from foreign sources. In that case what are we to do? Abandon the contest—surrender the nation—give over all further effort to save the life of the Republic? We do not believe the great mass of the American people are in favor of such a course. As to our *ability* to carry on the war, there is no room to doubt it. Our resources are abundant. The country has not yet put forth a tithe of its strength. We have population enough, wealth enough, business enough, and vitality enough to prosecute this war for five years longer, without materially arresting the nation in its career of prosperity. Indeed, at the end of that time, whatever we might have lost in numbers and in actual expenditure, if the war should continue so long, will have been more than compensated by what we shall have gained in discipline, in compactness, in the development of national feeling and of national power.

Let us consult history as to the ability of nations to maintain a long war. And as the best example, let us look at England and the war she waged with France from 1792 to 1815—a period of twenty-three years. When that war commenced, the population of England was little over 10,000,000. It was a war of the Government and not of the people, waged in the interest of a dynasty and not of the nation. The taxable income of England at that time, being the aggregate annual product of her industry subject to taxation in all departments, as stated by ADAM SMITH, was $625,000,000. And she began the war with a debt, incurred in previous wars, of $1,200,000,000, upon which she was required to pay an annual interest of $46,000,000, in addition to the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment, which at that time were about as much more. This was the condition of England when she entered upon that war. If its duration and cost could have been foreseen, the war would doubtless have been avoided; but once commenced, the pride and self-respect of the nation forbade all thought of ending it except in triumph.

What did it cost? The most careful writers on this subject estimate the expenses of the Government for its *peace* establishment from 1793 to 1803 at $90,000,000 annually,—and from 1803 to 1815, at $110,000,000. This would have been the requisite annual expenditure if there had been no war. Over and above this annual amount, the sums raised every year *for the war* are thus stated.

1793	$20,000,000	1805	$ 260,000,000
1794	50,000,000	1806	250,000 000
1795	90,000,000	1807	280,000,000
1796	130,000,000	1808	285,000,000
1797	175,000,000	1809	305,000,000
1798	145,000,000	1810	310,000,000
1799	180,000,000	1811	330,000,000
1800	180,000,000	1812	400,000,000
1801	225,000,000	1813	480,000,000
1802	220,000,000	1814	445,000,000
1803	145,000,000	1815	430,000,000
1804	200,000,000	Total	$5,550,000,000

This is what that war cost England. This is the amount which she was required to raise year by year from loans and taxes, *for the war alone*, besides the cost of her peace establishment and the annual interest on her previous debt, which together amounted to $2,320,000,000,—giving the aggregate expense which fell upon the people during that time, as follows:

War expenses	$5,550,000,000
Peace expenses	2,320,000,000
Total money expended	$7,870,000,000

This is equal to an average annual expenditure of over $342,000,000 continued for twenty-three years. Did it ruin the English nation? Did it destroy her commercial prosperity, diminish her population, or essentially weaken any of the sources of her material growth? On the contrary, her population increased *twenty* per cent. during the war, and her advancement in wealth and productive industry kept pace with that increase. The war had a direct effect to stimulate her industry in nearly every department, and the taxable income of her people was increased in a corresponding ratio,—and rose from $625,000,000 in 1792, to $850,000,000 in 1806, and to $940,000,000 in 1814—being reduced at each period to money of the same value. Thus, as the *expenses of the war* increased, the *ability of the people to meet them* increased also. How that was brought about, and by what means these enormous expenditures were defrayed without imposing excessive burdens on the English people, we shall take occasion to show hereafter; and, also, to show that the same causes are operating in this country with still greater vigor, to produce the same results.

The English nation commenced that war, as we have already stated, with a population of but little over 10,000,000. The loyal States which are carrying on this war against rebellion have a population *twice* as great,—and the rate of their increase for the last seventy years has been 33½ per cent. for each decade—nearly *three times* the rate of increase in England during the period in question. According to the census returns of 1860, the aggregate annual products of their industry—which affords the basis for taxation—amounted to $1,084,000,000, or very nearly *three* times that of England in 1792, and almost *twice* her amount at the close of the war. No one, we presume, will pretend for a moment that the energy of our people is not fully equal to that of the English, or that we are not quite as able as England to carry on any enterprise which the honor of the country or the perpetuation of the national existence may require. Our war is one of self-defence—hers was one of aggression. We fight to preserve our national life; to defend the Government of our own country; to secure for ourselves and our posterity the rights and liberties which our fathers won for us and which are the foundation of all our posterity: England fought to crush the liberties of a foreign nation and to impose upon France a Government which the people detested and had overthrown. The English nation did not sink under the burden, why should ours? Her resources were not exhausted,—ours are much greater. Her courage did not fail:—is ours inferior?

Let us have an end to these dismal croakings of fainting souls and disloyal hearts. The Union is to be preserved by a vigorous war and speedy victories, if we are fortunate enough to win them,—but by war *to the end*, whenever that end may come.

Cassius M. Clay Again.

The confirmation by the Senate of Mr. CLAY'S appointment as Minister to Russia, places us under the painful necessity of appealing to his own good sense to decide whether he ought to accept the place or not. It seems to us, and we think nine-tenths of the public will agree with us, that he ought for divers reasons to decline it. What office of State it is which he would fill with most credit to himself and most advantage to the country, we confess we are unable to say. But we know one office which he certainly cannot fill, either with credit or advantage, and that is, the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of a first-class Power. Nature has indicated in the clearest manner, that she did not mean him to be a diplomatist, and his education has not been of a kind to lessen the force of her prohibition. To serve the Republic well in a diplomatic capacity at this crisis in her history, a man needs tact, discretion, judgment, a spirit of subordination, some knowledge of foreign languages, or at least of French, much knowledge of foreign life, and its manners and usages. He needs, above all things, to remember also that diplomacy, like war, is but a means to an end; that it is the art of keeping up the influence and protecting the rights and interests of one's Government by fair words, and skillful arguments, and dextrous play upon the passions and prejudices of those with whom one is dealing. He needs to remember that the resort on the part of an Ambassador to bullying, abuse or invective, is as absurd and as futile as knocking a man down with a cudgel in order to make him love you. Whenever the relations between two Powers assume such a character as to call for violent and threatening language, diplomacy, properly so-called, retires and makes way for the army and the fleet. The Minister shuts up his portfolio and goes home, and the General takes his place.

We have only to state these things to make it evident that Mr. CLAY'S appointment is a deplorable blunder, even if he had not been already tried and found wanting.

The world knows what his record has been in his native State, and we certainly have no wish to detract from the credit it reflects on him. He defended a just cause, almost single-handed, through many long and gloomy years, with unconquerable resolution and energy, and more than once supported, with knife and pistol on the floor, the words he had uttered on the platform. Of all the Anti-Slavery men in the country, not one has given such strong proofs of devotion to the cause, for no other has risked his life in defence of it. But we really ought not to be compelled to declare that the career of an Anti-Slavery agitator in Kentucky, of all places in the world, does not fit a man to represent the United States at a foreign Court; we ought not to be obliged to call anybody's attention to the fact that to have passed the best years of one's life defending freedom against half-drunken mobs in a Slave State, with the pistol in his breeches pocket, and a bowie-knife under his coat-tails, not only does not qualify a man to figure as a diplomatist in Paris or St. Petersburgh, but positively disqualifies him; and the disqualification which such a training was likely to cause has been aggravated in Mr. CLAY'S case by a temperament of unusual ardor. He rarely enters on a controversy with anybody without giving strong indications of a belief that it may possibly end in that species of encounter known in the West as "knock down and drag out."

The worst fears that his character and his antecedents could have led us to entertainas to his fitness for diplomatic duties, have, however, found ample warrant in his performances while abroad, in 1861. We know that his apparition in England had a great deal to do with turning the tide of public opinion against the North. He found people still in doubt as to the merits of the quarrel, but the violence and absurdity of his letters and speeches helped to convince them that a Government which was so wanting in discretion as to send him abroad to represent it, could hardly have right on its side. He embarrassed Mr. ADAMS extremely by carrying on a guerrilla warfare through the newspapers, while the latter was just entering upon the difficult and delicate negotiations arising out of the belligerent rights question. And, in fact, we happen to know that the first official act which that gentleman performed after his arrival in London was to convey to Earl RUSSELL an assurance that the horrible threats of CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., against the English Government and people were not accurate expressions of the intentions or policy of the President. His stump speech in Paris was no less unfortunate in its influence on our cause than his letters to the *Times*. The extraordinary spectacle of the utterance of such language in public by a diplomatic agent toward a friendly Power was a greater shock to French taste than if he had led off in the *cancan* at the Jardin Mabille. It led them to give credence to the statements which the Secessionists were at that time studiously circulating, that all the gentlemen of the Union were at the South, and that the Northerners were a race of boors and *rustics*, strangers to all the decencies of diplomatic as well as of social intercourse.

Mr. CLAY'S appointment would, however, be, after all, but a small matter, for in the present state of affairs in Russia his powers of mischief are likely to be limited—if it were not in some sort an affirmation of the insane doctrine that certain men have a right to certain places in the employ of the Government. However harmless this theory may have been in the happy days gone by, it is certain that with such a host of functionaries as we now have and are likely to have, and such complications of all kinds, foreign and domestic, as our Administration will, at least for many years to come, find itself plunged in, a continued recognition of it in the selection of public servants will be productive of the worst evils, and will finally eat out the vitals of the Republic. We need the best men we can find to take charge of our affairs at home and abroad, and have a right to their services; and the notion that the delivery of a certain number of stump speeches in the Anti-Slavery interest or any other interest, without regard to his other qualifications, gives a man a right to his choice of the highest and most important offices in the gift of the President, is not only mischievous and absurd, but will, if the people do not speedily extinguish it, sooner or later involve our whole system of Government in ruin and disgrace.

The Mexican War and the Jecker Bonds.

The *World* is quite right in its statement that a notion is very prevalent that a large part of the "Jecker bonds" are in the hands of "high personages about the Imperial Court of France," and that a desire to give value to these bonds was a powerful motive for the Mexican war. It attaches, however, altogether too much importance to the statement of a London firm, that "more than nine-tenths of the bonds, which in the whole amount only to three, not four millions sterling, are now deposited in the City of Mexico, either in the hands of the inspectors of the affairs of the JECKERS, or as collaterals for their debts." The firm which makes the statement is a creditor of JECKER, and has, therefore, a direct interest in the matter which detracts somewhat from its authority.

But it must be borne in mind that the "Jecker bonds" proper form but a small part of the Mexican scrip to which the French war is expected to give validity. The *World* puts out of sight entirely the Peza y Peza bonds, which, amounting to $57,179,877, were issued by a decree of MIRAMON, in July, 1859, and which bonds mainly passed through the hands of JECKER & Co., and for which only $2,476,288 was ever paid into the treasury of MIRAMON; nor does it allude to the nature of the claim of $12,000,000 which, in addition to the $15,000,000 of "Jecker bonds," M. SALIGNY according to a dispatch of Sir CHARLES WYKE to Earl RUSSELL, Jan. 19, 1862, stated to the Allied Commissioners, formed a part of the claims of France.

Where millions of dollars are bandied about so freely, it may not have been necessary for the "creditors" of JECKER, or that unscrupulous personage himself, to have used that particular class of fraudulent paper known as the "Jecker bonds," in enlisting the services of "high personages" about the French Court in a common scheme for the plunder and spoliation of Mexico, under the pretext of efforts to introduce civilization and order into that unfortunate country. The Peza bonds, or "sundries" under the modest lump of $12,000,000, would afford ample margin for the distribution of any satisfactory amount of "inducement bonds."

With regard to the character of these "Jecker bonds," which are kept so religiously locked up in Mexico that they may not even catch the eye of the immaculate spirits who surround NAPOLEON, Sir CHARLES WYKE, the English Minister, in the dispatch before quoted, says: "When the Miramon Government were on their last legs, and totally penniless, the house of JECKER lent them $750,000, and received in return for this advance bonds to be payable at some future period *to the amount of* $15,000,000." In the same dispatch, referring to the $12,000,000 claim, Sir CHARLES WYKE says: "He, M. SALIGNY, fixes the amount of French unsettled claims at twelve millions of dollars, stating *that he has not examined into them*, as it would take him a twelvemonth to do so; but his Government having instructed him to name some particular sum for the liquidation thereof, he has named the one abovementioned as being what *he considers* an approximation to their value *by a million or two, more or less*."

Lord RUSSELL, speaking of these two modest demands, in a dispatch to Earl COWLEY, March 3, 1862, says:

"The demand of $12,000,000, (about £2,500,000 sterling,) formed without any account, on a rough guess, and the demand for the full and immediate execution of a contract for the payment of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, in return for $750,000 advanced to a nominal Government just in the act of falling, appear to Her Majesty's Government to be items of the ultimatum *which the Government of the Emperor cannot approve*."

Yet it appears that the Emperor, or "high personages" about his Court, do still approve of these demands, for the unjust war against Mexico is still urged forward, and because, as it also appears, M. SALIGNY has again been clothed with superior representative functions.

On the 15th of March of last year, Earl RUSSELL, writing to Sir CHARLES WYKE, said: "I have further to instruct you, if the Jecker claim is put forward by M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, *not to give it any support*." And M. JULES FAVRE, the most distinguished orator in France, in a speech on the subject of Mexican affairs in the Corps Legislatif, on the 16th of June last, said: "Now this Jecker loan is an *abominable exaction*; and France, I am convinced of it, has been upon this point, as upon others, inconceivably in error, infinitely to be lamented, but which it is important to dissipate at all hazards." Yet certain "high personages" about the Emperor still insist upon the prosecution and the enforcement of these demands against Mexico.

Testimony like this, from so many different quarters, seems conclusive as to the fraudulent character of the claims which France is enforcing against Mexico at the point of the bayonet. Unless the most direct and explicit statements from intelligent sources in Paris are entirely at fault, many "high personages" about the Court are in possession of a very large amount of these claims, and have thus a direct pecuniary interest in using their influence with the Government to push on the war. The Emperor NAPOLEON has his schemes, resting on the same basis, though somewhat more enlarged in their scope. His project—as we have good reason for believing—was, 1. To conquer Mexico by obtaining possession of its capital; 2. Then to summon a *junta*, made up of his tools, to settle all these claims in the name of the Mexican people with France; and, 3. To secure *a transfer to France of Sonora and the whole mining region of Northern Mexico*, as a material guarantee for the final payment of these claims. Whether the yellow fever at Vera Cruz, the patriotic valor of the Mexicans, the difficulty of getting reinforcements, and the Polish insurrection combined, will deter him from pushing this project to its final execution, remains to be seen.

The Meeting To-Night.

We need not remind the public of New-York of the meeting to-night, at the Academy of Music, to inaugurate the Loyal League of Union citizens. The mere fact that the brave, honest, eloquent and true patriot, ANDREW JOHNSON, is to be the chief orator, will bring out more citizens than can be got into any building in New-York. It will be seen that the women of New-York are particularly invited to attend. Let everybody come to the meeting, and, if the women alone fill the Academy to overflowing, the men will doubtless be accommodated with brilliant speakers in the streets.

PUBLIC CHARITIES—AN ADMIRABLE REPORT.—It is an annual pleasure to commend the successive reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as it is a frequent pleasure to witness the results of their action, and the admirable operation of their plans for relieving public distress.

The Commissioners labor, and with wonderful success, to make the public burden as light as possible, while they do not unduly stint the dependent poor. They announce in this report that the amount expended the last year is $667,000, being a reduction from the previous year of $130,000. This is a remarkable result in time of war, yet the Commissioners attribute it to the reflex action of the war itself. Every department of their line of duty exhibits improvement. The Out-door Poor have required less assistance this year than last; the Almshouse has shown a decrease of its inmates; the Workhouse has given increased returns; the Lunatic Asylum shows but a slight variation; the Inebriate Asylum is operating favorably; the Penitentiary shows admirable management, and the labor of the inmates has gone far in their support; the various hospitals in charge of the Commissioners furnish a good exhibit; the Children's City Home has never been more satisfactorily conducted, and those who have never before had the pleasure of seeing children in all respects the objects of good government and unlimited comforts, are welcomed to the institution; the Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum are also favorably noticed.

The Commissioners make a suggestion which will seem wonderful to emanate from any public Bureau in this country. They urge a reduction in the sum appropriated for their Department, and suggest that no appropriation for their use should be allowed beyond $650,000 per annum. They urge that this sum is ample for all purposes, and they add:

"It would not be difficult to point out, in the past history and the present, a public thirst for unnecessary and extravagant City expenses, amounts of astounding, cool and deliberate plunder, and combinations which have rendered our locality obnoxious, and created within our borders an atmosphere that renders public office almost a public disgrace. It is this great error that withers our hopes of greatness, and renders our noble City a by-word and reproach."

The report is full of the most excellent suggestions for improvement and reform, all of which we hope will be heeded by the Legislature at Albany. We must say that we have never known a document imbued with a higher sense of justice, fraught with a nobler or more philanthropic spirit, characterized by more honest and enlightened views of public economy, or pervaded throughout with a truer wisdom, to emanate from any pen or any public office in America.

A WARNING FOR MISSOURI.—The rebel papers of the Southwest announce with much glee that Gen. STERLING PRICE has returned from a visit to Richmond, having obtained all the authority he desired for moving upon a new field of operations. This means unmistakably that Gen. PRICE is to be transferred to the Department west of the Mississippi River, for it is added that Gens. HOLMES and HINDMAN are called east of the Mississippi River, which would leave the Western Department without a head, unless STERLING PRICE were going there. It is further stated that Gen. KIRBY SMITH is to go to Arkansas. It appears, then, that Gen. PRICE and KIRBY SMITH are the officers chosen by the Confederate Government to restore their cause west of the Mississippi, so desperately broken down in HINDMAN'S hands.

This new disposition of leaders is not to be disregarded on the Union side. STERLING PRICE, more than any one else, has the confidence of the rebel population of the West and Southwest. Their devotion to the man has been intensified by the belief that the rebel Government has persistently discredited and underrated him. If any man can work apparent impossibilities in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, it is the leader now put in command. Missouri must be watched well, if STERLING PRICE is permitted to approach her borders with anything like a respectable army. It is the command he now has that he has always sought, and it is a part of the religious faith of the weakest as well as the wickedest Secessionists, that still to the number of tens of thousands inhabit Missouri, that STERLING PRICE is the foreordained leader who will yet raise the triumphant banner of the Southern Confederacy over that great State.

HOW UNION GENERALS ARE CAPTURED.—We publish a letter in another column which throws considerable light on the recent capture of Gen. STOUGHTON at Fairfax Court-house. It embodies an extract of a letter from an officer who was with Gen. S., and who *predicts* his capture in precisely the manner in which it took place. It seems he had become quite intimate with a woman living in the town, who was clearly an agent and decoy of the rebels, and who simply betrayed this confiding General into their hands. This is by no means the only instance in which this rebel strategy has been successfully practiced. The betrayal of Samson by Delilah is a military precedent of which the rebels are very fond, and of which also they have made profitable use.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.—JOHN VAN BUREN continues to receive the most emphatic indorsements of the ground taken by him in his speech at the Cooper Institute. Gen. DIX writes from Fortress Monroe that he "wishes most heartily he could carry all the Democrats of New-York with him." GERRITT SMITH writes, rejoicing to see him "rise above party and consecrate his large influence to the salvation of the country," and a Maryland slaveholder tells him that the "only way in which the North can put down the rebellion is by presenting a united front and by force of arms."

☞ We referred a day or two since to a paragraph published in the Portland (Me.) *Argus* and copied into the Boston *Courier*, purporting to be an extract from a speech made in this City by Mr. RAYMOND, the editor of this journal. We branded it as a forgery. We now learn from the Boston *Courier* that it was copied from the *Express*. If the Portland *Argus* had said so in the first place, it would have rendered our correction entirely superfluous. We beg the *Courier* to understand that we repudiated the paragraph as soon as we saw it.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MME. ORTALANI BRIGNOLI, who appeared in a small *rôle* in "Un Ballo in Maschera" on Wednesday evening, had an opportunity last night of proving that she can sustain the large dramatic characters of the modern Italian *repertoire*. We have had so many really grand artists in the *rôle* of *Violetta*, that it would be unjust to a timid, but thoroughly well educated artist to hint at comparison. It is sufficient that MME. ORTALANI BRIGNOLI was received with the greatest fervor, and after each act was recalled before the curtain. In spirit and feeling it was a performance that compared favorably with the best we have had here.

Signor MEZZOLINI was in excellent voice, and in the latter portion of the opera displayed his remarkable dramatic powers. Signor BELLINI was heard to better advantage in *Germont* than in any work he has yet essayed. The remaining *rôles* were admirably sustained, and the entire performance was a success that Mr. MARETZEK may safely claim as another triumph of his brilliant campaign.

There will be a Matinée to-day, when "Ernani" will be repeated.

ACROBATIC MATINEE.—Matinées appear to be fashionable, and Mr. BARNUM, not to be outdone by the Academy of Music, announces, in addition to his regular night performances, *two* matinées, at each of which the entire programme will be given. The Syro-Arabic Gymnastic Troupe will be the feature of the entertainment. The doings of its members are absolutely startling and fearfully tantalising to weak-nerved individuals. The young lady contortionist enhances the charms of positive comeliness by a suppleness of backbone and freedom from popularly-recognized-as-useful tendons, which, while it is pleasant to gaze at, is instructive to contemplate. She will do all she or anybody else can to-day at the three performances as announced.

BIBLES FOR THE SOUTH.—The American Bible Society have recently made a grant of 7,000 Bibles and Testaments for circulation in the rebel States, and these are now on their way to Richmond, our Government having permitted them to be forwarded. The Secretary of War, on application of Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Episcopal Church, Washington, gave prompt permission recently that Bibles and Testaments might go South in any number.

The Union League.

MASS MEETING OF LOYAL CITIZENS—MEN AND WOMEN—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT.

There will be a great gathering at the Academy of Music to-night. All citizens who believe in the Union and the Constitution, who regard their preservation as the dearest thing on earth, who detest copperheaded traitors, and, in the language of Mr. BRADY, "spit upon" the sneaking defamers of the noble armies in the field, are invited to meet, to-night, at the Academy of Music to swell the ranks of the League for the Union.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and other eminent advocates, of more local fame, will address the meeting and sound the bugle-note of the War for the Union, which was so unanimously responded to when the first hour of darkness fell upon the land.

Our most distinguished fellow-citizens will be of the enthusiastic throng, and very many of the noted men of the country, who are providentially in the City, will lend their influence and presence on the occasion. Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL and Staff will undoubtedly be there; Hon. SETH PADELFORD, of Providence, who received, at the recent Republican State Convention the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, will be present, and may possibly speak. Scores of good men and true, whose names are hosts in themselves, are already enrolled in the membership of the League, and before to-morrow's dawn scores of thousands will be added to them.

The managers of the organization have made every arrangement for a great and glorious meeting to-night. Every loyal citizen will be welcome, and all desiring to attend—ladies or gentlemen—can obtain tickets at the Mayor's Office; at No. 30 Pine-street, of Gen. WETMORE or Mr. GOULD, and of Mr. ORTON, corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The house will be open early and seats will be reserved for ladies and their attendants, while the great body of the audience will be free to such as choose to obtain tickets of admission. There is no doubt that it will be the great meeting of this year of demonstrations.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Loyal League, yesterday afternoon, on motion of NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, Esq., a resolution was adopted inviting Major-Gen. WOOL and Staff to be present at the mass meeting to-morrow evening, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon him.

UNION LEAGUE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Last night a Union League was formed in the Twenty-first Ward, to the roll of which a number of the best citizens of the District subscribed. The officers of the meeting were HENRY A. ROGERS, Chairman, and JOHN LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

A Paper Mill Burnt.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 13.

A paper-mill at Seymour, belonging to Mr. SYLVESTER SMITH, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000.

To Officers in the Army.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ΙΩΔΙΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a remedy are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Pro. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. B. C. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 425 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores, which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dust! Dust! Dust!

The Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description dust, air, and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as we employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent from Winter prices, with Browne's Anti-Dust Window Bands and Weather Strips, now so universally used and approved of on so many of the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

New-York, March 12, 1863.

Wendell Phillips' Oration
ON
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 13 contains a full report of Phillips' magnificent oration which was delivered to crowded audiences in New-York and Brooklyn on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. No more interesting reading can be sent to soldiers who are fighting our battles, and every person who has friends in the army should see that they are supplied. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents. Three dollars per 100. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

Parties wishing to be supplied with pure ice from Laurel Lake, near the subscriber's residence, will do well to apply immediately to ARTHUR GILMAN, Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Murray's Dropsy Specific is the only certain remedy for Dropsy ever discovered; never failing to cure if taken as directed. Prepared only by Mrs. J. MURRAY, No. 571 Washington-st., New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Campbell, Chemist and Druggist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines, &c., dispensed with care. Prescriptions prepared with the utmost caution.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—P. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

DEETJEN—DEGROOT.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Samuel Appleton, JOHN DEETJEN, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., and ELOUISE E. DEGROOT, of this City.

FROST—WEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, by Rev. Thomas Calhoun, D. D., LATHUS W. FROST and GEORGIE, youngest daughter of Joseph Weekes, Esq., all of this City.

SEAMAN—POWER.—On Wednesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. O. Pierson, LLOYD L. SEAMAN, of New-York, and Miss IMOGENE, daughter of Waterman Power, of Wa[illegible] Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Baraboo, Wis., on Monday, March 2, LOUISE V. AVERY, wife of the late Fra[illegible]klin G. Avery, and daughter of Samuel B. Deming, of Ne[illegible]w-York City. Her remains were brought to New-Yo[illegible]rk for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

ALTHAUSE.—In this City, SARAH H., infa[illegible]nt daughter of Samuel B., Jr., and Christiana C. Althau[illegible]se, aged 2 months and 16 days.

Funeral at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BERT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 13, at 12¾ o'clock A. M., of chronic asthma, MARY ANN, wife of Peter A. Bert, in the 59th year of her age.

Dear partner of my joy.
Oh, whither hast thou gone?
To realms of everlasting bliss,
Where there is no alloy.
There we shall meet again,
To praise Him evermore,
He who redeemed us with His blood,
To crown Him Lord of all.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Ewen and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Fon-du-Lac (Wis.) papers please copy.

BIRTCH.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, HARRIET, wife of James Bryce, and daughter of Thomas Tileston.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 15, from the Church of the Messiah, at 4 o'clock.

BADNALL.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, March 12, THOMAS RATHBONE BADNALL, only son of J. R. and Mary Badnall, aged 16 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, on Monday, March 16, at 2½ o'clock.

BOYD.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 13, of diphtheria, EDWARD JAMES, youngest son of Edward A. and Elizabeth Boyd, aged 1 year, 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 106 West 45th-st.

COATES.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, SARAH ANNE, wife of Joseph H. Coates, and daughter of the late Henry G. Wisner, of Goshen, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 112 West 11th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Goshen for interment.

DEVEREUX.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, aged 61 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 3d-st., on Sunday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

DE CORDOVA.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, of consumption, ISAAC DE CORDOVA, formerly of Kingston, Jam., aged 36 years.

He died in firm faith in Christ and hope of a glorious immortality.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 East 15th-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Monday, March 16, without further invitation.

ELLIS.—In Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, FREDERIC E. ELLIS, 5th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, youngest son of Elizabeth and the late Edward N. Ellis, of this City, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 116 East 12th-st., on Saturday afternoon, March 14, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FOWLER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Sunday, March 8, JOSEPH D. FOWLER, son of the late Joseph and Emily Anne Fowler, of this City.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, EUPHEMIA GREGORY, aged 83 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 351 9th-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

GUEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 11, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of William A. Guest.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, March 14, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 13, BENJAMIN KING, only child of John W. and Agnes V. Hobart, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Hoyt and State sts., on Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYLES.—On Wednesday, March 11, ROSINA LYLES, wife of Henry Lyles, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 French-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 7 and 10 o'clock.

McCOLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 13, EXPERIANCE McCOLIN, aged 81 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert White, on Dekalb-av., between Marcy and Thompson avs.

McPHERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 12, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, F. and A. M., also the members of the Republican Central Committee, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 16, from the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MANSFIELD.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 13, AMELIA, eldest daughter of Richard and Josepha Merrifield, aged 8 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 1 West 22d-st.

STODDARD.—In this City, at the residence of his son-in-law, Gilbert Radan, No. 737 6th-av., Mr. JOSEPH STODDARD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 16, at 1 o'clock, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av.

☞ Newark and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

SEELEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 13, at the New-York Hotel, LEONARD BURR, only child of Augustus and Sarah E. Seeley, aged 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral services at Danbury, Conn., on Monday, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

STRANGE.—In Ingleside, near Hastings, Westchester County, on Monday, March 2, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH, wife of Albert B. Strange.

Notice of her funeral hereafter.

WARD.—In Washington, on Friday, Jan. 9, STEPHEN WARD, of Westchester County, N. Y., in the 67th year of his age.

WOOLSEY.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, March 13, Mrs. SUSAN C. WOOLSEY, widow of the late Commodore M. T. Woolsey, U. S. N., aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Monday, March 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—March 13, 1863.
14, 20, 26, 45, 72, 34, 32, 24, 67, 9, 51, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—March 13, 1863.
52, 14, 74, 5, 8, 37, 46, 39, 35, 21, 38, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY L. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

NEW STREET PAVEMENT.

This pavement is entirely different from any ever used; and in practical operation, it is claimed that it will be nearly perfect, as it has a smooth iron surface over the entire area of the street, upon which a horse can draw as much as upon a railroad, while it affords him a perfectly sure footing, avoiding all slipping. A working model will be on exhibition FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, on the premises occupied by the Hudson River Railroad Company for freight, opposite Bowling-green, near foot of Broadway, west side, in the rear of the yard. The public will find a novelty, and we hope a valuable improvement. Please give it attention.

L. STEBBINS.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE,

For the treatment of diseases incident to the BONES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, &c., and all Deformities, as Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Shortening from Fracture, and Hip Disease. Morbus Coxarius, or Diseases of the Hip Joint, Loss of Motion from Contractions, &c., with others, successfully treated, (without operation,) restoring their use and natural appearance. Apply at, or address the Institute, Office No. 20 Bond-st.

W. MILLER, M. D., in charge.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES,
FROM PARIS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

TO THE TRADE.

MAGIC HOLDERS, CURRENCY PORTE-MONNAIES AND POCKET-BOOKS,
THIRTY STYLES NOW READY.
Send to headquarters if you want goods that will sell at the right prices. Address
J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., N. Y.,
Manufacturing Depot for all kinds of stationery.

STORE TO LET—A GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL store, No. 100 West-st., between Cedar and Liberty sts., in the immediate vicinity of the Albany, Troy, Boston and Philadelphia line of steamers, and the Jersey City Ferry; will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms.
Also, a two-story and attic brick dwelling, No. 382 Washington-st., next to the corner of Beach-st., in the Fifth Ward. Rent moderate. Apply to HENRY HARRISON, No. 115 Bedford-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or No. 81 Cortlandt-st., in the basement.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, viâ Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, viâ Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

COTTON WANTED—FROM MATTRESSES, cushions, comforters, etc., etc.; highest price paid, or will exchange good curled hair. Cotton waste of all kinds bought. A. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—unable to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY, IS WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
$1,000 IF THE FOLLOWING IS UNTRUE:

This is to certify that for 20 years I had a severe cough, and suffered every Winter from it. I tried many medicines, but never found relief until I used Dr. Tobias' Life Syrup, which cured me entirely. Wm. Devoe, of Tappan Town, of whom I purchased the Syrup, can testify to the truth of my statement. JOHN D. HERRING.
JAN. 24, 1862.

Hundreds of certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Price 50 cents. Sold by the Druggists.

THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND PACKAGES
DIRECT TO
HOOKER'S ARMY,
EVERY DAY.

No. 74 BROADWAY.

JOHN WEEKS & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, an assortment of superior cottage furniture, now being made for the Spring trade.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

MAINTAINS THE PRE-EMINENCE.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LESLEY & ELLIOT,
No. 494 Broadway.
Also
The Gothic Furnace, the Eureka Clothes-Wringer.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHASED AND PLAIN
FINE GOLD RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—A Fresh supply of this celebrated remedy for coughs, colds, &c. Also, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

FERNERIES.—A FANCY ARTICLE FOR green fern or cut natural flowers; will preserve same with glass cover for months; a parlor ornament.
HADLEY, Agent for Florists, &c.,
Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union.

CAPILLARY DISEASES.

DR. B. C. PERRY,
THE CELEBRATED DERMATOLOGIST,
From No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of
DISEASED SCALPS,
LOSS OF HAIR, and
BLANCHING,
a specialty, has established himself at
NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp, loss of hair, or premature blanching.

Dr. Perry would say to the citizens of New-York and vicinity, that having devoted the greater portion of his life—over twenty years—to the investigation, theoretically and practically, of his specialty, the treatment of all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, and having practiced for the past eight years in the principal cities of New-England (for the past two years in Boston) with the most flattering success, he confidently offers his services to all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp that induces loss of hair or blanching; also moth-patches, freckles, and other discolorations of the head and face—his success in other cities where he has practiced, as the annexed voluntary testimonials prove, certifying not only to the general efficacy of his system of treatment, but to the many special cures he has effected, where hitherto the best known medical skill had failed. The following list of references from Boston, Providence, Portland and elsewhere, are those of the best citizens of said places. They include all classes and professions—physicians, lawyers, mechanics, merchants, clergymen and professors. The standing and positions of the parties in society will satisfy the most skeptical that no man could obtain their names as an indorsement unless he really merited them.

Any person wishing to consult the Doctor at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., can do so free of charge. People living at a distance, and wishing for particulars, should address Dr. B. C. PERRY, (inclosing stamp,) No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

BOSTON, April, 1862.

DR. B. C. PERRY—*Dear Sir:* In reply to the many inquiries respecting the success of your system of treating Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair, we present you with this written assurance of the satisfactory result attending your treatment of capillary difficulties. Acknowledging your entire success in our own cases, we cheerfully recommend you to the confidence of the public.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Concord, Mass.
HENRY A. HALL, India Rubber Goods, corner of Milk and Congress-streets.
A. S. TOZIER, Merchant, No. 41 State-street,
A. A. KEEN, Professor of Tuft's College.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Apothecary, corner of Washington and Bedford-streets.
DUDLEY WILLIAMS, firm of Williams and Everett, No. 234 Washington-street.
WILLIAM H. DUNBAR, No. 105 Pearl-street.
J. F. WADSWORTH, Merchant, No. 99 State-street.
J. ROUNDY, Merchant, No. 80 State-street.
C. M. CUMSTON, Teacher, Bedford-street.
J. M. COMEY, Merchant, No. 20 Union Wharf.
J. T. KELLEY, No. 121 Washington-street.
A. A. ALDEN, Boston Post-Office.
WM. HAMLET, Editor of *M. and M. Magazine*, Boston.
J. R. FELTON, No. 160 State-street.
C. J. ANDERSON, Piano Manufacturer, No. 220 Cambridge, corner Charles-street.
L. W. FREEMAN, Proprietor of Trimountain House, No. 345 Hanover-street.
JOSIAH A. BROADHEAD, residence, Pavilion, Tremont street.
J. L. TURNER, Merchant, No. 46 Central Wharf.
E. H BRAINARD, Carriage Manufacturer, South Boston.
A. G. WOODWARD, Lowell, Mass.
A. W. SANFORD, No. 120, Bartlett-street, Charlestown, Mass.
J. P. CURRIER, Charlestown, Mass.
A. F. CHANDLER, Merchant, No. 38 Chester-park.
REV. JOHN T. SARGENT, No. 70 Dover-street.
J. H. BUTLER, Esq., No. 27 Court-street.
J. W. DICKINSON, No. 71 Devonshire-street.
REV. A. H. STOWELL, South Boston.
WM. S. WHITNEY, Merchant, No. 13 Commercial Wharf.

The following unsolicited Testimonial, from some of the best Physicians and others, will speak for itself:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Providence and vicinity, certify that the treatment for Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, as practiced by Dr. Perry upon us and in our families, has produced the most gratifying results, and it affords us much pleasure to be able, from personal experience, to recommend the Doctor to all who are thus afflicted, to be one of the most scientific and successful practitioners in his specialty—the Disease of the Hair and Scalp.

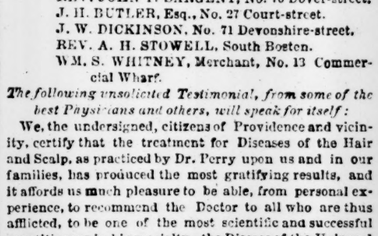
CHAS. W. FARYAN, M. D.
CHAS G. McKNIGHT, M. D.
J. A. WADSWORTH, M. D.
T. BLANCHARD, Olneyville.
RUSSELL CAULKINS, M. D.
FREDERICK MILLER.
G. W. BOURN.
REV. E. W. MAXEY, Jr., Warren, R. I.
H. H. BURRINGTON, Druggist.
DAVID C. ANTHONY.
A. G. STILLWELL,
Cashier Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank.
D. K. HOXSIE,
Cashier Grocers' and Producers' Bank.
COL. CHARLES T. ROBBINS,
Cashier Merchants' Bank.

PORTLAND REFERENCES.
CHARLES ORNARD,
JOHN H. SHAW,
ELISHA WHEELER.

NEW-BEDFORD REFERENCES,
ANDREW MARTIN, M. D.
M. R. ROCHE, M. D.
JOHN H. JENNINGS, M. D.
DANIEL WILDER, M. D.
JOHN H. MACKIE, M. D.
CHARLES L. SWASEY, M. D.
CHARLES M. TUTTLE, M. D.
EDWARD P. ABBE, M. D.
FREDERICK HOOPER, M. D.
CHARLES D. STICKNEY, M. D.
REV. S. M. RICE, at present in Jersey City.
REV. J. J. TWISS, at present in Lowell.
REV. J. S. WHITE.
JOHN F. EMERSON, Esq.
HENRY H. CRAPO, Esq.

The Doctor has certificates from many of the above parties, too lengthy to publish. They can be seen by any person calling at No. 49 Bond-st. No charge for consultation.

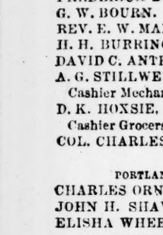
STERLING'S AMBROSIA



FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depôt No. 493 Broadway.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.



We want the Ladies to call and buy one of GEORGE'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS. It waves the hair beautifully in less than five minutes, and gives the hair a rich glossy appearance. Beware of metal crimpers; they both burn and cut the hair.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by H. G. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway, at the rooms of the "SLOAT IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING" MACHINES.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all Consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. For sale by the proprietor, ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. By J. MILHAU & SON, and D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.
ANOTHER GREAT CURE,
BY DR. SCHENCK.
A MAN RAISED AS IT WERE FROM THE DEATH-BED.
A MAN RAISED AS IT WERE FROM THE DEATH-BED.
A MAN RAISED AS IT WERE FROM THE DEATH-BED.
CONSUMPTIVES, READ THIS.
CONSUMPTIVES, READ THIS.
SKEPTICS, READ THIS.
SKEPTICS, READ THIS.
GREAT CURE.
GREAT CURE.
GREAT CURE.
BY DR. SCHENCK AND HIS MEDICINES.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Kings County, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1863.

This is to certify that about eight years ago I contracted a very severe cold, which seemed to prey on my system from year to year, until about the first of October, 1862, when by over exertion my system gave way, and at last I was thrown into almost the lowest stage of consumption, connected with a long and severe cough, accompanied with severe pains in my back, sides, breast and shoulders, night sweats, soreness of flesh and a burning of my feet. I was with much difficulty that I could lie in bed at all or in a[illegible] fast approaching the death-door of consumption. My cough [illegible]nd expectoration were very severe; they would often last from one hour to two and a half hours at a time. The quantity discharged was indescribable. Not being able to get to see Dr. Schenck at his rooms in Bond-st., N. Y., I sent him word that I was fast falling into the enemy's hands. He replied that I must be brought over to see him the first opportunity, which was done in a few weeks, at the same time was using his Syrup and Pills, having knowledge of and all confidence in the cures that Dr. Schenck had made. After hearing from him I went at it in earnest, and was soon enabled to call on the Doctor, as above stated. My appetite had completely left me. Dr. Schenck ordered his Seaweed Tonic, and in a few days I was astonished at its effects. When I called on the Doctor at his rooms he examined me with his respirometer, to know the true character of my complaint. To his great astonishment he found that I was in the possession of that great monster, the consumption, my left lung being almost devoured, and the right considerably out of order. I was now in possession of all his valuable medicines, and I went in for "death or victory." I will here state, had I, like hundreds before me, called on some practical physician and had prescribed for me some blue mass or naptha, which is the general prescription, it would have had the desired effect, in my opinion, of hurrying on my disease, and eventually death would have claimed the victory. But, on the contrary, by the hand of Providence and Dr. Schenck's valuable medicine I am restored to health; and by his medicine Dr. Schenck has been able to claim the great victory. I will now describe the effects of the medicine. After I had taken of all his medicines my cough continued, and the discharge was enormous, with an overflow of matter, mucous and blood, for nearly two months before I could make up my mind that the medicine was going to cure me. About the 1st of January, 1863, I had an extra discharge of clotted blood and matter, a full pint at a time. This continued for several days, when I was again surprised to find that I had discharged a large quantity of blood through the night, which continued on for four days and nights, which I must confess alarmed me very much. The first opportunity I called on Dr. Schenck for information in relation to the above. The Doctor, to my great astonishment, rejoiced at my intelligence, by saying that it was the very best thing that could have happened with me. When the blood had left it would be supplied with a better material, which, to my great satisfaction, I found to be true. I am now so far recovered that I can lie down and get a good night's sleep, have increased about twelve pounds in flesh, and still gaining, and can walk miles without feeling much fatigue.

I would advise all those who have the least idea of their lungs or liver being affected, or suffering from a heavy cold, to go to Dr. Schenck and be examined before they are thrown into consumption, and partake of his valuable medicines, and not put it off until it is too late; for then the Doctor may have to tell you that you should have called sooner, and while you were in possession of one good lung, then he could have confidence in making a perf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the str eets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, and are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR SALE.

All the property belonging to the above Company, situated on Boudinot-st., Paterson, N. J., consisting of very substantial, large and numerous stone and brick buildings, 50 2ax150 feet; superabundant power, with ample machinery in perfect order, ready for immediate use; is offered for sale, free of debts, and with a valuable rental and other peculiar advantages belonging to this Company. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A BEAUtiful place of twelve acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finer varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 45x46, with piazza the whole front, extension 22 x30, hot and cold water and gas throughout, fine garden, convenient stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, sheds, &c. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location finest, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and all improvements new. For sale at a bargain.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To close an estate—Thirteen acres in Llewellyn Park, handsomely laid out; fine garden and fruit. House large and commodious, piazza on three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT MORRIS, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements, in every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished, a mile from depot.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished; rent moderate. EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE.—The Derby Building and Lumber Company, of Derby, Conn., offer for sale their entire property, consisting in part of a factory, 120x60 feet, 3 stories high, with an elevated about 50-horse power, and a complete assortment of all the machinery necessary for the business, on a plot of two acres of land. The property is on the Housatonic River, having about 200 feet of docks, while a side track of the Naugatuck Railroad runs directly upon the premises. It will be sold cheap upon accommodating terms. Address, at Derby, Conn., either
GEO. W. SHELTON.
J. M. COLBURN, or
THOS. BUCKLOCK.
DERBY, Feb. 22.

ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE NEAR UNION-SQUARE, FOR SALE.—The house and lot known as No. 41 East 16th-st. The house is of best style, built in the best manner, by Robert Hoe, Esq., for his own use. It has every modern improvement and convenience, with a fine stable on rear of the lot, approached by an alley-way of its own. The property is offered at a bargain, and will be sold much below its cost. For further particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FREESTONE QUARRY FOR SALE.—The well-known Jersey Free Stone Quarry property, situated on the Morris Canal, three miles from Paterson, is offered for sale. Many of the finest public buildings and dwellings in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Newark, &c., are constructed from this beautiful stone, which is universally admired in this country. This property also possesses a valuable water power. For particulars call on W. C. COLEMAN, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 53d-st. and 5th-av., size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, and by the present owner for his own use only, days's work and no agents. Will sell it low for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 [illegible]

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—[illegible] and Madison-avs., two first-class [illegible] built and finely finished, replete with every convenience known, etc. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story and basement house with high basement, elegantly finished, with hot and cold water. Also two lots on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to [illegible] No. 2 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every modern improvement and convenience, and in thorough repair; a lot of ground handsomely inclosed and improved, with [illegible] carriage-house, etc., within ten minutes' walk of the most desirable property in the City. Will be sold cheap, if wanted, on favorable terms and mortgage if desired. Address B. A. No. 32 [illegible] Times Office, with real name.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON LONG [illegible] Brooklyn—[illegible] sale, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., a very desirable house, with use of both lots extending through to 19th-st., with [illegible] cistern, hot and cold water, [illegible] library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five bedrooms and bath-room on second and four rooms in attic, [illegible] with fixtures, fruits and shrubbery; possession [illegible]. Inquire of
D. FARLEY, No. 1 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 6th and 7th avs., a really first-class house, fashionably finished throughout, brown stone, 22x63, and two party walls; the house in complete order, has been occupied by the owner since it was built, in 1853, and is 1st class. Price $30,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—POKER NEW [illegible] and substantial houses, with modern improvements, on Bedford-av., near Willoughby, one block from Fulton-av. cars. Price $5,000, and one lot on Willoughby-av., near Bedford-av., price $1,000. Apply to [illegible] ALEX. UNDERHILL, corner Bedford-avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE [illegible] with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house, situated in Patchogue, near New-York-av., Brooklyn, in one of its very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery, with a pleasant [illegible] in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] No. 17 West 21st-st., opposite Trinity Church; house of real size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, and modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep, near Madison-square and [illegible] fashionable business location in the city, will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 8th-st., Washington Park, also, on 4th and 47th avs., 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th sts., 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, and 50 feet wide, on 4th-av., from Bay corner below 56th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st., late with A. H. Muller.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE [illegible] No. 103 Water-st., 50 feet front by 120 feet deep, running through to Front-st., with four-story brick [illegible] with steam-power well calculated for any kind of manufacturing business one block from the River, for further information apply on the premises. Also, to let, with or without steam-power, a good run of work. Apply as above.

FARM FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—[illegible] of choice land, abundance of fruit of all kinds, good [illegible] barn and carriage-houses, 20 minutes from the depot. Also, a farm of 25 acres; a fine stock farm, good buildings, in complete order, three miles from depot. Terms easy; price low. Apply to JOHN A. [illegible] No. 27 Nassau-st.

$4,800 COTTAGE—BROOKLYN—[illegible] cottage filled in with brick, near Bedford-av.; very pleasant location; house 20x32 feet, two-story and large attic, seven rooms, good cellar; lot 20x100 feet; grape-vines for the yard. $1,000 on mortgage. Apply to SAND & HOWARD, Real Estate Agents, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, English basement house No. 72 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold at a bargain, as the property must be disposed of immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, [illegible] high stoop house, No. 205 5th-av., house 20½ feet wide, with 3-story extended back building, lot 25 by 107 feet; house in fine order. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT [illegible] No. 1 East 17th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., with all modern improvements, terms easy. For [illegible] permit to view the premises, apply to A. T. MA[illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ENGLISH BASE-[illegible] in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house [illegible] with all the modern improvements, [illegible] cellar, etc., etc. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASE-[illegible] feet, with extension room in Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts., with [illegible] and lot 20x100 feet. Apply to J. D. CALDWELL, 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NICE [illegible] for 4 lots, pleasantly located on Willoughby-st., between [illegible] and Navy-sts. Apply to [illegible] No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] PLOT OF [illegible] and Clarke. Apply to HOMER

FOR SALE—[illegible] WOOD NO., YORK [illegible] and Bedford-avs., on East 51st-street [illegible] and 11 lots, Nos. [illegible] to 24. The [illegible] built and finely finished, replete with every convenience known, etc. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story and basement house with high basement, elegantly finished, with hot and cold water. Also two lots on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to [illegible] No. 2 Chatham-square.

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**FOR SALE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March, 13.

The majority report against the bill asked for by the brewers of the State, relative to casks, barrels and butts used for malt liquors, was agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Making the procurement of abortion manslaughter in the second degree.

To an end the act allowing continued no copartnership names.

The Brooklyn Flatbush-avenue, Bushwick-avenue and South Seventh-street Improvement bills.

Authorizing the School Commissioners of New-York to raise five instead of four dollars per p pil for the support of Grammar Schools.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Exempting the property of widows and minors from execution to the amount of $250.

Relative to the statistics of crime in New-York.

Amendatory of the law relative to taking testimony of witnesses out of the State. It allows a commission in cases where there has been no appearance.

The bill limiting Notaries Public to one for every 1,500 inhabitants passed.

The Kings County Court-house bill.

The New-York Warehousing Company bill.

The bill allowing the Supreme Court, when it has jurisdiction on an estate on the death of the surviving executor, to appoint a receiver.

Mr. GANSON presented a remonstrance against allowing O'KEEFE & Co. to run their stages through Bond instead of Bleecker-street.

ASSEMBLY.

FAVORABLY REPORTED ON.

The bill supplementary to the act for the incorporation of religious Societies. Passed, 18 to 13.

A bill relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

A bill reducing the expenses of foreclosing mortgages.

A bill preventing depreciation in currency and regulating the rate of gold and silver.

Mr. DEAN moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried unanimously.

A bill relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City.

A bill relative to the revenue and collection of taxes in Morrisania and West Farms.

A bill amending the act prescribing the duties of Notaries Public.

A bill incorporating the Lithographic Benevolent Society of New-York.

A bill relative to piers in the harbor of New-York.

A bill in relation to County Treasurers.

A bill increasing the compensation of State Prison officials.

A bill creating a lien on canal boats for repairs.

A bill respecting the City Courts of Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WARD—To repeal the act of 1860 to lay railroad tracks in South and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. DEAN—Incorporating the African Civilization Society; incorporating the Anglo-African Savings Bank; amending the act allowing the use of copartnership names in certain cases; incorporating the Solomon's Rest.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—Incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank.

By Mr. MCCANN—To amend the land and tenant law of New-York.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Amending the Fire Department laws of New-York; relative to the appointing of stenographers in the Courts of New-York; amending the charter of New York; amending the act relative to the inspection and sealing of gas meters.

Mr. A. SMITH rose to a question of privilege. He said that in the Associated Press report of the 11th he was reported to have moved a reference of the bill relative to the Metropolitan Police to the Committee of Cities. This was an inexcusable misrepresentation. He had moved its reference to the New-York delegation.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution calling for information as to moneys received and expended by the Canal Department, for the last three years.

Ore creating a Bureau of Tax Searchers, under the Comptroller of New York City.

One amending the Assessment laws of New-York City.

By Mr. LELEWITH—Amending the law relative to the opening and laying out the streets of New-York.

By Mr. LOUTEL—Transferring the Government of New-York City to a Commission named by the Legislature, consisting of seven heads.

The resolution of Mr. BARR, naming a Committee to communicate with the President respecting the imprisonment of citizens of New-York in Fort McHenry, was amended by requiring the communication to be made through the Governor.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Grazing Committee of fifteen.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LOUTEL introduced a bill incorporating the Soldiers' Home of the State of New-York.

Mr. LELEWITH introduced a bill amending the act preventing horses from laying out and opening streets in New-York City; also, a bill relating to the Law Department.

Mr. DEAN introduced a bill incorporating the Soldiers' Rest.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS called up the resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase a sword for Gen. MAGHER and medals for the officers and privates of the Irish Brigade, which was adopted.

Messrs. LUDLUM and PALMER addressed the House on the anniversary of the resolutions.

Mr. DEAN moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock, the vote then to be taken. Carried.

The Senate is not in session this evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 34d and 35th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-avs., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue. 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 on 9th-av., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and extensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 9 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 6½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, the entire front.

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, on each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the property 8 lots already made on the north side, opposite to houses offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR SALE.

All the property belonging to the above Company, situated on Broadhurst-st., Paterson, N. J., consisting of very substantial, large and numerous stone and brick buildings, on 2 acres of ground, supplied with power, with ample machinery in perfect order, ready for immediate use; is offered for sale, free of debts, and with a valuable rental and other peculiar advantages belonging to this Company. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A BEAUtiful piece of twelve acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finer varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 45x40, with piazza the whole front, extension 22x30, hot and cold water and gas throughout, fine garden, convenient stable, carriage-house, poultry-house, sheds, &c. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location fine, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and all in provements new. For sale at a bargain.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To close an estate—three-in acres in Llewellyn Park, handsomely laid out; fine garden and fruit. House large and commodious, piazza on three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements—every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished, ¾ mile from depot.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished; rent moderate. EDWIN MORGAN,

No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE.—The Derby Building and Lumber Company, of Derby, Conn., offer for sale their entire property, consisting in part of a factory, 120x60 feet, 3 stories high, with an engine of about 50-horse power, and a complete assortment of all the machinery necessary for their business, and about two acres of land. The property is on the Housatonic River, having about 200 feet of docks, while a side track of the Naugatuck Railroad runs directly upon the premises. It will be sold cheap, upon accommodating terms. Address, at Derby, Conn., either

GEO. W. SHELTON,
J. M. COLBURN, or
THOS. BORLOCK.

DERBY, Feb. 23.

ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND ESTABLE NEAR UNION-SQUARE, FOR SALE.—The house and lot known as No. 41 East 16th-st. The house is 40 feet wide, built in the best manner, by Robert Dee, Esq., for his own use. It has every modern improvement and convenience, with a fine stable on rear of the lot, approached by an alley-way of 10 feet. The property cost about $50,000. Will be sold much below its cost. For further particulars and permit to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FREE-STONE QUARRY FOR SALE.—THE well-known Jersey Little Falls Quarry property, situated on the Morris Canal, three miles from Paterson, is offered for sale. Many of the finest public buildings and dwellings in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Newark, &c., are built of stone from this quarry. This stone for beauty and durability is unequaled in this country. This property also possesses a valuable water power. For particulars call on W. C. COLBARD, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., containing 16 finished rooms, hot and cold water and bath, gas throughout, complete with all modern conveniences. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, or at No. 42 Lexington-av. and No. 109 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 13.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th of February state that no immediate attack on Puebla was then anticipated. Thirty-four thousand Mexican soldiers were there, while fifty thousand were in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and the fortifications of the latter city are being greatly strengthened. The Arsenal was engaged night and day manufacturing the best rifled cannon and other improved implements of war. The troops are generally well armed and equipped, and apparently capable of making a formidable resistance to the French.

Oswego and Toledo Merchants at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, March 13.

The Oswego and Toledo delegations had another interview with the Government to-day. The Government has not expressed an opinion, but the *Mercury* (Government organ) indicates its purpose, by saying that granting the request would be an act of amity, binding their interests more closely. The deputation are preparing a memorial.

Military Commandant of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 13.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, the Military Commandant of this post, having been ordered to Cairo, Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., has assumed command.

The Callicot Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13.

The Committee to investigate the charges against Speaker CALLICOT will hold its first meeting on the 17th.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—We have space this morning but for a mention of a very charming, and in every way agreeable reception, given last night at DODWORTH's studio building, by the artists resident in that delightful locality. The usual mass of gay men and women, literary individuals and artistic personages, responded affirmatively to the courteous invitation of the Committee, Messrs. COLMAN, GRAY and HAZELTINE, and formed a kaleidoscopic view paralleled only by the meritorious creations of the pencil, which hung silent on the walls. Works by KENSETT, RICHARDS, COLEMAN, GRAY, HAZELTINE, CARPENTER, LANG, HICKS, CHURCH and others, with the never-failing and always good contribution from the humanitarian artist ROGERS, who is one of the very best of our esthetic teachers who have seized ideas, suggestions or inspirations from the event of the Nineteenth Century, and who have reproduced on canvas or in marble the deeds of the day. A more pleasant gathering has never been attended, and the thanks of the guests are due, as they doubtless are rendered, to the hosts of the evening for the kind hospitality and the mature culture of judgment which marked the entertainment provided.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Brutal Wife-Murder in Mott-street.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THE VICTIM.

A shocking case of wife-murder in Mott-street was brought to light yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at the Fourteenth Precinct Station. The name of the husband is PETER GANNON, who, with his wife, ANN GANNON, and a son between eight and nine years of age, and one or two other children, resided at No. 310 Mott-street. The son was the only eye-witness to the cruelties inflicted upon his mother, and the story will be best understood by giving the substance of his testimony as it was procured upon the inquest:

James Gannon testified that he is between eight and nine years of age; that he is a son of the deceased woman, and resides at No. 310 Mott-street; his father's name is Peter Gannon; soon after six o'clock on Friday evening last, his father came home; the latter immediately commenced to kick his mother, who was doing nothing to him at the time; he struck the mother so that her head went through the fire-board; she then got up and went into a corner of the room, where he followed and kicked her again; soon afterward she asked her son for a pan, which he brought, and she sat down upon it; witness sat down beside her in a rocking-chair and took his mother's head in his lap; she seemed to be very bad; the father got some water for her and tried to make her drink, but she could not swallow, when she threw it from her standing her at No. 103 Mott-street, whom he told that his mother was dying. The father kicked the mother twice; once in the back, and once in the abdomen. A brother of the deceased soon afterward came, and when he saw how she was, he went for a policeman to arrest the father. While he was gone for an officer the father told witness to say that he, witness, was out after milk, and not say that he saw him kick his mother. When prisoner was taken to the Station-house, he pinched witness on the hand, and told him not to tell anything about it. Witness further testified that his father has frequently beaten his mother, sometimes with a stick, sometimes with his hands, and sometimes he would kick her; at one time he beat her with a bench upon her head. The father was in the habit of drinking very much, but the mother did not drink at all.

Several other witnesses, one of whom was the brother of deceased, testified that the prisoner was intemperate, and in the habit of beating his wife in a most brutal manner when in a state of intoxication. All of the witnesses agreed in saying that the deceased was a sober and industrious woman. The latter died in about an hour after the assault was made upon her by her husband. D. LOUDON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from the injuries above described.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, ANN GANNON, came to her death from extravasation from hemorrhage, the result of violence inflicted upon her by her husband, PETER GANNON, on the 12th day of March, 1863." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association of New-York.

The following donation has been received in a most opportune period, as the continuous call upon this institution had depleted its already scanty coffers.

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1863.

Col. F. C. Howe, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inclose herewith a check on the Bank of Commerce, New-York, for $1,435, payable to your order, which sum has been contributed by a few of our citizens in aid of the objects of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, under your charge. Annexed, you will find a list of the names of the donors, and permit me to add that the sums men ioned have been cheerfully contributed to so worthy an Association, and as a slight token of their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and arduous labors of yourself and Col. ALMY in this noble cause. Yours truly, HENRY LIPPITT.

The contributors were as follows:

Henry Lippitt, David Duncan, Jacob Dannell, A. & W. Sprague, Earl P. Mason, Jabez C. Knight, James T. Smith, Cyrus Taft and Amos D. Smith, $100 each; S. P. Almy, Jesse Metcalf and H. J. Sneave, $100; Col. Tristam Burgess, T. D. Bower, C. F. Harris and Evans & Seagrave, each $50; Lyman B. Orleze, Nathaniel Wheaton, Joseph P. Wanton, Owen A. Bullou, James T. Rhodes, Wm. J. King, John F. Chapin and Seth Paddleford, each $25; Lieut.-Col. Buffum, Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, Jas. P. Balch and A. C. Eddy, each $10; cash, $5. Total, $1,435.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—A sad case of suicide was brought before Coroner NAUMANN for investigation, yesterday afternoon, at No. 457 Pearl-street. The victim was Mrs. MINNIE CATOIR, wife of DANIEL CATOIR, a German, who keeps a wine and lager-bier saloon at the above number. The deceased had been an invalid for several years past, having been afflicted with a disease which some of the first physicians in this City pronounced to be incurable. Her severe bodily sufferings, it is believed, so worked upon her mind as to render her for at times very low spirited. No suspicion was entertained by her relatives, however, that she would attempt to take her life, and her well-known reputation for patient suffering, induced her friends to believe that she was quietly abiding the time when death should come, unsolicited, to end her earthly troubles. In this they were mistaken. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a member of the family entered her room, and there found the unfortunate woman entirely lifeless on the floor. Beneath her body was a large carving-knife. Several huge gashes in the throat, and a ghastly cut across her throat, showed how determined the victim had been to end her existence. A note, addressed to her husband, was found on a table in her room. It was written in German, but the following is the substance:

"DEAR DANIEL: Look after our children. I could live no longer, because I know my health is gone, and I could not be for years more sick and a trouble to you. Believe me sincerely, it is clear for me to live and hard to part with you and the children. Tired of you to have an examination made of my body. Thy true loving wife MINNIE CATOIR."

The verdict of the jury was, that "Deceased came to her death by suicide, during a temporary aberration of mind."

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—Coroner WILDEY was yesterday called to take the *ante-mortem* examination of Mrs. JULIA CAIN, of No. 493 Canal-street. Her deposition, of which the following is the substance, fully explains the case: *Julia Cane*, being sworn, says: I reside at No. 493 Canal-street. I do not think I will get well. Last Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I went to the store of FREDERICK HELMS, in Laight-street, corner of Collister, and asked him a why he had beaten my son with a hammer, and then he ordered me out of the store. I was in a passion, and struck the back of my hand through a pane of glass in the store door. HELMS then struck me, but I don't remember whether the blow was on my face or forehead. He knocked me down, and that was the last I remember until I recained my senses. I was then in his store, and he soon after sent me home in a carriage, with Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE, both of whom heard HELMS acknowledge that he struck me. I was on the sidewalk in front of his store when he struck me." Dr. BOLTON, who made a medical examination of the woman, testified that there was a contusion, lacerated wound on the back portion of her head, just back, just below the parietal prominence. At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict, that JULIA CAIN came to her death from injuries at the hands of FREDERICK HELMS, on the 6th inst. The latter was accordingly arrested and held to bail by the CORONER.

WAGON THIEVES ARRESTED.—Detectives WILSON and REACH made the arrest, last evening, of an alleged wagon thief, who gave his name as WILLIAM INGERSAL—an individual well known to the Police. The pair of the wagon thieves is to have a very fast horse attached to a butcher-cart. With this they drew up in front of a store where goods are exposed upon the sidewalk, toss them into the wagon and drive off. The officers observing some suspicious parties, last evening, followed them for several blocks; and, finally, seeing them about to, as they believe, lift some goods into the wagon, Detective REACH sprang into the vehicle and seized one of them, while Detective WILSON took the one on the walk. He struggled violently, and would have got away had not Officer WILSON drawn his revolver and discharged three shots at him. Officer REACH lost no pumber from the fact that the horse started off at such a rapid rate he was obliged to lead to the animal, hooking the reins with one hand and the prisoner with the other. The prisoner left a portion of his clothing in the tenacious grip of the officer. INGERSAL is at Police Headquarters, and parties who have suffered from the depredations of wagon thieves are requested to call at Police Headquarters and identify him.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A lecture will be given in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Court and Carroll-streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 17, by the Pastor, Rev. P. MCGOVERN. The proceeds will be for the relief of the poor of the parish.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Coroner BARRETT was engaged holding an inquest at No. 314 Grand-street, E. D., on the body of a German, name ANDREAS DACHERT, who is supposed to have committed suicide the evening previous, by shooting himself. From the testimony it appears that deceased had had trouble with his wife, and had threatened, in the presence of several persons, to destroy his life. Mrs. DACHERT, having reason to suppose that he was about to make the attempt, ran out to procure the presence of a neighbor, and shortly after the report of fire-arms was heard. Upon going in DACHERT was found lying upon the floor, where he died almost immediately. He was shot through the breast, the ball passing between the lungs and severing an artery. Deceased was found dying on the floor. The inquest was not concluded.

A rivals in the City.

Hon. J. W. Nesmith, Oregon; Gov. J. H. Goodman, California; Gov. Wm. Bross of Chicago; Dr. J. M. Whitney, Syracuse, and G. P. Shaw, Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kellogg and family, Illinois; Col. P. H. O'Rorke, Fourth New-York Volunteers; J. H. Spotts, U. S. Navy; E. D. Lawrence, Canton, and Wm. E. Barstow, Tennessee, are among the arrivals at the Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. A. T. GALT and A. M. Lewis, Canada; A. VAN VECHTEN, Albany; Capt. O'BRIEN, U. S. Navy; J. RICHARDS, U. S. Navy; Jos. B. HUBBARD, New Orleans; Wm. M. WILSON, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—Four first-class dwellings on East 38th-st., between the corner of Madison-avs., Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18. The houses are well built and really finished, replete with every convenience; houses 18x56 feet; terms made easy. Also, one first-class house on ground on 42d-st., in the rear of No. 12, which is only a few doors from Madison-av., and is situated in a quiet and retired locality. Apply on the premises, between 9th and 10th avs., or to WM. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Clarkson-square.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every convenience for comfort and convenience, and in the most desirable location on Clinton-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and one of the most delightful places in the City. Will be sold on such terms as may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Address Box No. 5,201 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—East side, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., a very desirable house, with six or seven lots. Attached to the house is a small conservatory, with hot water apparatus; parlors, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; five bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; one room in attic; garden stocked with vines, fruits, &c., and the whole in possession immediately. Inquire of

D. FARLEY, No. 1 Fremont-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., a stylish, new three-story high-stoop, brown stone, 20x55, and two rear walls; lot 21x100; house in complete order, has been occupied by the owner since it was out of possession of builder. Price $23,500. Terms easy. Inquire of HENRY MORGAN, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THREE NEW two-story brown-stone and side-march fronts, with all the modern improvements, near Washington-av., in good neighborhood, and less than one block from Myrtle-avenue. Price $7,000 each. Inquire of WM. MARTIN on the premises, or of ALEX. UNDERHILL, corner of Jay and Park-avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house, with nice garden and all modern conveniences, situated on Pacific-st., near New-York avs., Brooklyn. House is very convenient, and in an unusually good order, with the very best of drains and shrubbery. Makes a pleasant residence in a quiet neighborhood. Apply to C. L. ALLEN, corner of Pacific and New-York avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., one door from Fifth-av. Chapel, house in full size. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. All modern improvements. Situated in the most desirable square and Fifth-avenue locality, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms and to examine premises, apply to WM. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Clarkson-square.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 82D-ST.—One on Central Park, also, on 4th and 5th avs., 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th and 81st sts., all desirably located also, lots on Lexington-av., including corner between 79th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 3 Wall-st., or with A. H. Muller.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE property, No. 63 Water-st., 100 feet front by 100 feet deep, running through to 64 Pine-st., with new story brick building, with steam power, well calculated for any kind of manufacturing business, one block from the river. For further information, apply on the premises. Also, to let, with a set of tools, a blacksmith shop, with a good run of work. Apply as above.

FARM FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Forty acres of choice land, abundance of fruit of all kinds, good house, barn and carriage-house, only two miles from the depot. Also, a tract of 21 acres, a fine stock farm, good buildings in connection, or her three miles from depot. Terms easy, price low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 58 Nassau-st.

$1,800.—COTTAGE—BROOKLYN.—Frame filled in with brick, near Gelford-av.; very pleasant location; house 24x28 feet, two story and large attic, seven rooms, good cellar; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, fruit in yard, &c. $1,000 on mortgage. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Courtlandt, Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, English basement house No. 72 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold at a bargain as the property must be disposed of immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house No. 156 Bleecker-st., house 24½ feet wide, with modern conveniences, hot water apparatus, &c. Lease of the house in fine order. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT House, No. 71 East 21st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., with all modern improvements; terms easy. For which, and permit to view the premises, apply to A. P. MANN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEment house in 3d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., house is 20x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order throughout. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, 22x57 feet, with extension running to Lexington-av. Murray Hill will be sold on easy and liberal terms. Apply on premises, No. 35 East 37th-st., or to S. CALDWELL, 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NEAT House with 2 acres of lots, pleasantly located on Willoughby, near Yates-av., has 2 rooms and cellar, with heater, &c. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PIECE OF ground of about 5 lots on 31st-st., near 9th-av., with stables, with water and sewer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AT WHAT IT WOULD NOW COST to build the house, a fine three-story house and lot in Pierrepont-st., near Clark, Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 40 4th-st.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 14, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	101½	
100	do.	101¾	
175	do.	101¾	
600	do.	101¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103	
3,000	U. S. 5-20s	103	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71, Coup.	95¾	
15,000	do.	96	
28,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Coup.	97⅜	
5,000	do.	97¾	
71,000	Treas. 7.30 10 Dec. Notes, Cpd. & Ad.	10	
24,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99⅝	
5,000	do.	99⅝	
5,000	do.	99⅝	
10,000	do.	Nov	100
15,000	do.	New	6's
10,000	do.	New	99⅝
5,000	Ill. War Loan		102
1,000	Ill. Con. Bs.		100
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.		100
5,000	N. C. St. 6s		77
5,000	Mo. St. 6s		62
5,000	Jo. Co. 8s, 10 to H. & St. J.		88
1,000	do.		87
4,000	N. Y. Cs. '6		12½
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.		102
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.		108
5,000	Ind. R. 2d M.		110
5,000	Harlem R. 2d M.		103
5,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Cons.		88
1,000	do.		88
8,000	Mich. S. & N. I. B.		112⅝
5,000	Gosh. Branch B.		107
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds		103⅜
5,000	Mich. Air Line R.		80
5,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.		103⅝
5,000	Ill. Cen. & Tol.		113
1,000	do.		112⅝
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.		105⅜
3,000	do.		105⅜
5,000	Coal, Ad. Ill. stock		116
5,000	Chi. & Alt. R.		98
5	Mechanics' Bank		105⅞
20	Butch. & Drov. Bk.		119
10	Merch. Ex. Bank		87
20	Bank of Commerce		86
5	do.		85
5	Bank of the Rep.		103
1	Merchants' Bank		93
5	Metropolitan Bank		105
100	do.		105
9	Union Bank		102
5	Peoples Bank		95
15,000	Amer. Gold		1.83⅝
10,000	do.		83.15 ⅝
50,000	do.		1.83⅝
5,000	do.		83⅝
10	Cumb. Coal Pref.		19½
100	do.		9
10.5	Bucks Co. Lead Co.		3⅝
400	do.		3
50	Canton Company.		25
7	Quicksilver M. Co.		38
100	do.	b 30	40
50	do.		39¾
150	do.		40
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		5
200	do.		5
100	do.		12½
50	do.		13
100	do.		13
50	do.		13
100	do.		13
50	do.		13
100	do.		13

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSSY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Light-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Light-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and safe remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been cheated of their money and health, call; it will take but little money, and time to restore you. If you have been imposed upon and robbed of money by his special exercises in this city, and have not been benefited, consult him, he is enabled to make a speedy cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of gonorrhœa or syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary cases—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, unable to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a remedy sent or advised by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Light-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MRS. CRISWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 102 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Office No. 2 Chambers-st., No. 1275 Liberty-st. and No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 2 Graham-av., Williamsburgh, and No. 155 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Hydrated Ingredient. Are you subject to that cruel and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in case of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Light-st., New-York. If you need, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 54th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly married for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1221 New-York City. For sale by H. TUCHAR, corner No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book, for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. BISSARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. Ladies visiting or residing in the city, by calling at Madame BISSARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence No. 347 6th-av., one door from 23d-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIM'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause. Designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the natural fluid—and now will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Light-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Beware of counterfeits. Dr. Hunter's Office is full of testimonials in every case. Dr. HUNTER, of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 17 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been cheated by quack advertisements, medicines, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

WOMAN'S INFALLIBLE PROTECTOR. Very useful for mothers. None others need apply. It conduces to health, happiness and long life. Address for circular, H. B. M., Station D, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great specific, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Deranged Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Cancer of Adults or Children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pain or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

Pills.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00

Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book.....7 00

Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.....5 00

Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00

Case of Ten large vials, plain case, and Book.....2 00

Case of any Six boxes, (No. 1 to 16,) and Book.....1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,

Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot number thirty-seven, thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
DAVID FITZGERALD, } Committee on Street Openings.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering several resolutions, &c., referred to said Committee, relative to paving streets with Belgian pavement. All persons interested are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN HARDY, } Committee on Streets.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps,
Stockings,
Blankets,
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks,
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes,
Felling Axe-handles,
Spades,
Canteens,
Drums,
Drumheads, batter;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes.

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for supplying the following articles of Stationery, viz.:

905 reams Foolscap Paper.
1,845 reams Letter Paper.
3 reams Folio Post Paper.
83 reams Wrapping Envelope Paper.
289 reams Note Paper.
3,343 sheets White Blotting Paper.
10,000 Official Envelopes No. 10.
400,000 Official Envelopes No. 9.
200,000 Envelopes, letter size.
1,200 Cap Paper Blank Books, assorted.
110 dozen Memorandum Books.
10 Letter Books for copying press, 10 quires,
117 dozen quart bottles Black Ink.
100 dozen pint bottles Black Ink.
40 dozen bottles Red Ink.
110 dozen papers Walkden's Black Inkpowder.
125 pounds Red Wafers.
660 pounds Red Sealing-Wax.
1,000 gross Steel Pens, assorted.
70 dozen Penholders.
7,000 Quills, No. —.
432 dozen Lead-pencils, black.
1 dozen each Red and Blue Pencils.
2 dozen Spools Red Tape.
888 dozen pieces Red Tape.
53 dozen Ink-Stands.
2½ dozen tin Paper Folders.
7 dozen Erasers.
4 dozen Wafer Stamps.
2 dozen Wafer Boxes.
3 dozen Sand Boxes.
7 dozen bottles Mucilage, large.
3 dozen India-Rubbers.
10 dozen Rulers, round or flat.

All the above mentioned articles to be packed in good, strong cases, and delivered at such places as may be required in the City, at the expense of the contractor.

Samples of the articles may be seen at this office until the time for opening the proposals.

Persons offering to supply the articles will please indorse them "Proposals for Stationery."

The privilege of rejecting all bids is reserved.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1863.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—THIS BUREAU is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to those of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturers of forged iron to furnish a finished gun or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, pursuant to cast iron rifled cannon of the weight; to be fired 7 times with a service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott projectile,—viz., 10 pounds of No. 3—without bursting, or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting.

The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal forwarded.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date, and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron. JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau.

$100,000 WANTED.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the office of the Treasurer of said county, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi-annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court-house, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars, and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. D. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,
Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., March 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th inst., from producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's and Randall's Island, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with pure, unskimmed country milk, of the best quality, no part of which shall be from swill-fed cows.

Satisfactory evidence will be required as to the ability of parties to furnish the quantity required without default at the times specified; and proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their signatures, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application to the Commissioners at their office.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst. for Cut Stone for Fountain Basin on the Central Park, and for setting the same. Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above-mentioned. Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for Fountain Basin." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals. ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Portugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. Opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $4; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 25 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. GEORGE CORBETT,
Carrying the United States Mail,
Will sail as above,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage (in current funds).....$60
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
No. 25 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 4th of April. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH-KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at the principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 21
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$22 50
First cabin to London.....107 50 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....42 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 23; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. F. NONES, Notary Public, No. 2 2 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10.20 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 23d-st. depot. Arrives at Albany at 10.40 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Southold, Orient and Hampton
At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sundays, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at reduced rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 5 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 8 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4 10 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9.32 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
9 A. M.—Way, for Binghamton, daily, for Port Jervis.
12.15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
5.30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the steamer J. D. HEADLEY will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Avalon, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12.15 and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4.45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS was this day dissolved by mutual consent, WATSON A. BOWRON withdrawing from the business. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 204 Broadway, either of the parties signing in liquidation.

(Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed,) WATSON A. BOWRON.
(Signed,) GEORGE G. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1863.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same name and at the same place. (Signed,) HENRY T. MOORE.
(Signed,) GEORGE G. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Coupe rockaway, stylish and complete, in best of order; carry four persons inside; made in Wood Brothers' best style; will exchange for one or two platform spring one-horses carriages; one open, the other close; difference adjusted in cash. Address CARRIAGE, No. 8 Pine-st., room No. 9.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPsia. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,)
third night of the sterling two act Drama, by Charles Dance, author of "Delicate Ground," "He's Not A-miss," "Wonderful Woman," &c., entitled
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
which was so highly appreciated and applauded at the first and second performances.
Squire Broadlands (with the original song of "The Fine Old English Gentleman,").....Mr. Mark Smith
Horace.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. Reynolds
Sparrow.....Mr. Young
Guard.....Mr. Pope
Sam.....Mr. Parsloe
Dick.....Mr. Turner
Fanny Markham.....Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barrett
To conclude with (third time here) the very favorite Comedy, in two acts, (adapted from the French for Wallack's theatre,) by Mr. Henry Hurlbut,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
received with great laughter and approbation at the previous representations.
Arthur Morris (originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Botherer.....Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Lamouret.....Mr. Floyd
Colonel de Sabres.....Mr. Norton
Lucenay.....Mr. Parkes
Baptiste.....Mr. Parsloe
Joseph.....Mr. Turner
Amelia (her original character).....Mrs. Hoey
Annie (wife of Dr. Botherer).....Miss Mary Gannon
(originally acted by her,)
MONDAY, MARCH 16,
the fine old Comedy of the
BUSY BODY.
Will be acted, for the first time this season, for the
BENEFIT OF MR. GEO HOLLAND.
TUESDAY—(in consequence of the success of the first night,) will be repeated, the
BUSY BODY.
WEDNESDAY—(second time,)
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
and (second time also)
THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
THURSDAY—In compliance with the request of hundreds, will be repeated the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
(Probably its last time,) with the great standard cast of the establishment.
FRIDAY, (positively the last time,)
MONEY.
Saturday, (second time,)
SPRING AND AUTUMN,
AND
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS SATURDAY, March 14, at 1 o'clock,
SECOND GRAND GALA MATINEE,
when will be presented, for the second time, with its IMMENSE AND UNPRECEDENTED CAST,
Verdi's (second) Opera of
ERNANI.

Elvira.....Mme. MEDORI
Ernani.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Carlo Quinto.....Signor BELLINI
Don Sylva.....Signor BIACHI
Giovanni, Mme. Fichet; Ricardo, Rubio; Inez, Mueller
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.
NO RESERVATION OF SEATS.
Tickets can be obtained at the regular ticket office, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.
L. S. GILL, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MADAME MEDORI IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF NORMA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY, MARCH 16,
FIFTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
NORMA.
With an unprecedentedly brilliant cast.
CAUTION.—Although the role of Pollio is not a part belonging to the repertoire of a leading tenore assoluto, the Director, with an earnest desire to produce every opera as perfect in its distribution as possible, has requested Signor Mazzolini to undertake the part for one night, and he, with the wish to oblige the management, and in recognition of the warmth of his reception by the public of New York, has kindly consented.
NORMA.....MADAME MEDORI
ADALGISA.....LLE. SPEZIA
POLLIO.....SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
OROVESO.....SIGNOR BIACHI
Flavia.....Signor Rubio | Clotilde.....Mme. Fichet
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Nos. 2 Centre-st., No. 596 Broadway, and Rose & Anthony's, corner of Sussex and Lime-sts.
SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE.
ON THURSDAY, March 19,
FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

WINTER GARDEN.

Open at 7½; begin at 8; over at 10½ o'clock.
Last night but three of the highly successful engagement of
MISS MARY PROVOST,
NATURE'S GREAT DELINEATOR,
supported by the favorite young actor,
MR. H. PERCY MILLER,
and the excellent company of the theatre.
SATURDAY, March 14,
Second time at this theatre, the most successful drama, in three acts, entitled
PLOT AND PASSION;
Or,
THE MINISTER, SPY AND DECOY.
Mme. D'FONTANGES (gambler and decoy).....Miss MARY PROVOST
M. Desmarets (her Secret Police).....Mr. L. Barrett
WEDNESDAY, March 18,
Grand Complimentary Benefit and Last Appearance of MARY PROVOST.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8. ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Mozart's Symphony, "Jupiter," and Overture by Wagner; Overture "Scherzo" and Double Bass Concerto for the piano, op. 2, by Mendelssohn; SOLO FOR PIANO—Mr. J. L. Hopkins; Vocal Pieces—Miss Sarah Edwards, violoncello accompaniments by Signor Bianchi.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Reported Fight on the Yazoo--7,000 Rebel Prisoners and 8 Transports Captured.

Rumored Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

The "Reliable Gentleman" Again in the Field.

A Magnificent Programme for the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 13.

A special from Memphis to the *Gazette* gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo River, in which 7,000 rebel prisoners were captured and eight transports. No particulars.

The *Commercial* has a rumor, *via* Cairo, that the rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry, though it is not credited. Troops were ordered there for an emergency.

A gentleman who left Savannah, on the 20th ult., arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry. He says it is the general talk in Dixie that a fleet of ten iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the Confederates propose to clear the Mississippi, and cooperate with the movement in Kentucky.

The Union party in Ohio has called a State Convention to be held in Columbus, June 17.

GRANGER'S force, sent in pursuit of VAN DORN, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The rebels fled beyond Duck River. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some 300 ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

CAIRO, Friday, March 13.

This city was much excited yesterday, over reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. There is nothing new from Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Friday, March 13.

Memphis papers to the 11th are received. There is nothing later from below.

It is reported that Col. RICHARDSON, the noted Guerrilla Chief, and 400 of his men were captured at Covington, Tenn., on Monday. The National troops now command them.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McALLISTER.

TWENTY HOURS' CANNONADE.

Testimony of the Monitor Fleet.

THE SIEGE ABANDONED.

Correspondence of The New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT NEW ——, }
OSSABAW SOUND, March 5, 1863. }

We left Port Royal on Thursday morning, the 26th ult., and on the following day arrived here for the rest of the fleet, which had been ordered to Commodore DUPONT'S command from Hilton Head. I was over to Hilton Head on Monday, the 2d inst., and learned that the fleet would be ready for the start on Tuesday morning. Every one was in high spirits at the prospect of a fight, and the officers and men of the iron-clads were in motion from early dawn.

The Union fleet in Ossabaw Sound at sunset on Monday evening, and prepared for the night. The usual quiet reigned throughout the fleet, and we listened to the sweet strains of music from the bands on board the various vessels, which were played lustily and heartily, and in a manner that did credit to Commodore DUPONT'S taste in the selection of the different pieces.

THE ATTACK ON FORT McALLISTER.

On reaching Ossabaw Island, this morning, we found the entire fleet under way, including the *Passaic*, which had come down from Warsaw Sound with the three mortar schooners, had gone up to Fort McAllister, and the fight was momentarily expected to commence. The entire fleet about to engage the rebel stronghold consisted of the following vessels:

The *Pawnee*, (Sloop,) Commander PERCIVAL DRAYTON, senior officer, in command, carrying one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren.

The *Pocahontas*, (Monitor,) Commander DANIEL AMMEN, one 15-inch Dahlgren and one 150-pound Parrott.

The *Montauk*, (Monitor,) Commander JOHN L. WORDEN, one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren, which was held in reserve.

The *Nahant*, (Monitor,) Commander DOWNS, one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren.

The *Ferret*, Capt. TURNER, and two other 12-inch mortar schooners.

Nothing in a martial way had been in active preparation on the various vessels of the fleet, and all were visited by Commodore DUPONT, and pronounced by their several commanders as fully prepared for action. At 7 o'clock those vessels of the fleet which had arrived up the line of coast bore down towards the fort, which is about three miles up the river from the point of anchorage. The approach to the fort is through a long double bend in the river, and immediately around a point, which had to be turned before the vessels came in range of its guns. When this point was turned the fleet was within fourteen hundred yards of the enemy's works, and about two hundred yards on this side of the fort were placed obstructions in the river, which, of course, impeded their further progress.

Some time was spent in getting the mortarboats in a position where they could get the range and drop their bombs in close proximity. In the meantime the iron-clads were moving forward in line of battle.

The vessels having received information of the concentration of the rebel powers at Fort in Ossabaw Sound, had sent large reinforcements down the river from Savannah, and the smoke of steamers in the distance, moving to and from the city, indicated the most active preparations for the coming conflict.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

At precisely 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, every thing being in readiness, Commander DRAYTON signaled to the mortar-schooners, which had taken position around the point, out of range of the enemy's guns, to open fire, and in a few minutes their tremendous projectiles were making a circuit through the air with a booming sound that fairly shook the earth. The direction in which their shells fell was signaled to them from the look-out of one of the gunboats, which were stationed at a good point for observation. They soon got the range, and their shells fell in and around the fort with considerable precision.

After about a dozen shells were fired from the mortar schooners, the Monitor fleet slowly advanced toward the fort, the *Passaic* taking the lead, the *Pawnee* and *Ferret* following. While the Monitors were getting in position and preparing to anchor, the rebels opened on the *Passaic* with solid 10-inch shot, and the position she took was near in direct line with a target at which they were practicing, nearly every shot striking her.

The *Patapsco* and *Nahant* took position in the rear of the *Passaic*, the channel being so narrow that it was utterly impossible for them to advance abreast, and the water so shallow that there was danger of getting aground when the tide should recede. The difficulty of taking the fort under such circumstances was at once apparent; but the main object being to test the strength of the Monitors and to give their officers experience in handling their vessels, and the men an opportunity for practice in the working of the guns and the machinery of the turrets, it was determined to make a vigorous attack, notwithstanding the disadvantages.

The *Patapsco* and *Nahant* were each separated by about two hundred yards from the *Passaic* and from each other, and could with difficulty bring their guns to bear. The cannonading, as I have stated, was opened by the enemy, and after several guns had been fired the *Passaic* opened on them with a fifteen-inch shell, but the guns not being sufficiently elevated the shot fell short. This was immediately corrected, and shell after shell poured into the rebel's works for four hours, without any material damage on either of the iron-clads, the monitors seeming at the same time keeping up a constant fire from their heavy guns with fine effect.

The vessels of the fleet, with the light, the *Wassaw*, *Isaac*, *Sabago*, *Seneca* and *Flambeau* being at anchor near the mortar-boats, while the iron-*clads*, Capt. WORDEN, took position in advance of the wooden vessels, and in sight of the conflict, but took no part in it.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

The three Monitors being thus arranged in line of battle, kept up a constant fire from 8½ o'clock in the morning until nearly 1 o'clock P. M. The enemy in the meantime were not inactive, and showed a determination to make a most vigorous defence. They concentrated their fire entirely on the *Passaic*, which was in the advance, only a few chance shots striking the *Patapsco* and *Nahant*.

At 12½ o'clock the Monitors suspended fire for an hour, for dinner, taking no heed of the continued firing of the enemy. At 2 o'clock the fight was again resumed, and continued until 4½ o'clock. The *Passaic* was struck on her turret, pilot-house, smoke-stack and deck thirty-one times; one of her boats was damaged, the small flag-staff on the top of her turret was shot away, and a piece of shell passed through the flag on her stern. The *Nahant* and *Patapsco* received two or three slight blows from spent shot. A 10-inch shot from the rebel fort was found on the turret of the *Passaic*.

The reports of the cannon and mortars must have been heard with great distinctness in Savannah, the wind bearing the sound off in that direction. It was a most beautiful day, the sun shining brightly, with a cloudless sky and the atmosphere so warm that Winter clothing was quite oppressive.

The enemy fired at first with considerable regularity, but after a time directed their shot mainly at the port-holes of the *Passaic*, and only fired when they could get a good shot. One of the ten-inch columbiads struck within three inches of the port-hole of the *Passaic*, making a slight dent; all the other shots went far wide of the mark. They were evidently early convinced of the fact that it was wasting ammunition to fire on their iron-clad adversaries, unless they could strike the target they had made of the port-holes.

The position of the fort was such that the amount of damage done by the cannonade could not be seen, except through the eyeholes of the pilot-houses. Its finely rounded embrasures soon presented an immense irregular heap of sand. The fifteen-inch shells, weighing *three hundred and forty-five pounds*, when they entered the scarps and parapets and exploded, would throw up in the air tons of sand, but it would, of course, in a great measure, fall back in the same place, and hence the work of dismantling the fort was slow and tedious. This flying sand must have been very severe on the gunners, when it came on them before they could escape to the bomb-proofs, but they always showed themselves a moment afterwards, prepared to return the fire. A large number of these shells exploded within the fort, and there must have been considerable loss of life. Their guns, except when run forward to fire, were entirely out of sight of our gunners, consequently there was but little opportunity of dismounting them unless the immense earthworks in front could have been dismantled.

The shells and shot of the enemy when they struck in the water near the Monitors would send immense bodies of water flying over their decks and turrets.

SUSPICION OF HOSTILITIES.

From 12 to 1 o'clock there was a temporary suspension of hostilities, on account of the fall of the tide, partly to rest and refresh the gunners, and partly to concert a new combination of movements for the reduction of the enemy's work, which, from its peculiar location, and the obstructions in the river, prevented our Monitors from fully concentrating their fire on its most vulnerable points. The mortar schooners kept up an occasional fire until 12 o'clock, when the Monitors again advanced and renewed the fight. A heavy cannonading was kept up occasionally until 4 o'clock, when the firing was again suspended, the Monitors falling back out of range.

MORTAR FIRING.

From 4 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the evening, hostilities were entirely suspended, when the mortar schooners again opened fire, and continued to occasionally throw their shells during the entire night. Every fifteen minutes a shell was thrown in the direction of the fort, and having got the range during the day, the firing was thought to be with considerable precision. The purpose of this firing during the night was to distract the enemy, prevent him from repairing damages, and keep him from rest and refreshment. Our men on the Monitors and gunboats, feeling tired out by the labors of the day, slept soundly, notwithstanding the din of battle by which they were surrounded.

THE RESULTS OF THE DAY.

The cannonading during the day had been very heavy, and its results rather unsatisfactory. The disagreeable position before the fort by more than one Monitor at a time, owing to the obstructions in the river, which prevented them from getting in full range before the fort, rendered the task a difficult one. If they could have removed the obstructions, the work would have been an easy one of accomplishment, and they might have moved on against Savannah, if so desired.

The night bombardment was kept up until daybreak, without any intermission, when it ceased entirely, while the fleet of iron-clads was preparing to move forward to a renewal of a direct assault upon the works.

During the progress of the fight, a 15-inch mortar-shell, loaded with sand, fell on the deck of the *Passaic*. It struck upon the weakest part of the deck, and, further than a disfiguration of the armor, did no damage to the vessel. This was a test that the Monitors had not before undergone, and it will be a matter of congratulation to know that they are invulnerable to even mortar-projectiles.

CLOSE OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

The morning has again opened bright and beautiful. At the time I write, the Monitor fleet are moving forward in momentary anticipation of a renewal of the conflict.

On approaching the fort Capt. DRAYTON discovered that the enemy had during the night repaired all damages, and that the fort was as impregnable as on the previous day. He thereupon concluded to abandon at once the attempt to reduce it, the destruction of the *Nashville* having in reality rendered its possession a matter of little or no importance.

On ordering his vessels to retire the enemy fired their cannons, exploded their rifles, and shouted, yelled and cheered with an exultant vehemence that could be distinctly heard at a great distance.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SIEGE.

The iron-clad Monitors this morning, (Wednesday,) after the grand rebel *feu-de-joie* at daybreak, all fell back to their former anchorage, and made preparations, with the mortar boats, for an immediate return to Port Royal. The *Montauk*, accompanied by the rambout *Wyhahickon*, started immediately, and the *Passaic*, *Nahant* and *Patapsco* were in readiness to depart the same evening, but the weather becoming rough they postponed their departure until Thursday morning.

The result of the fight was deemed as settling the question that, with such shallow water and the narrowness of the stream, the taking of an earthwork situated as Fort McAllister was an impossibility. Unless the obstructions in the river were previously removed, or the aid of a land force was given to the Monitors, they could not approach within one thousand yards of the fort, and hence, unless they could entirely destroy it with their guns, all further attempts were useless.

The number of guns fired by the *Passaic* during the fight was 97, by the *Patapsco* 70, and the *Nahant* 60. The Monitor schooners fired about 100 shells.

The fight has proved the entire invulnerability of the Monitors, and their ability to pass any land battery that was ever constructed, with the greatest impunity, provided there should be no obstructions in the channel. A slight but harmless depression of their armor was all the damage inflicted upon any of them.

THE REBEL WORKS.

The rebel works had been erected with a particular view to the charakter of the attack likely to be made upon them. The embrasures were immense banks of sand nearly forty feet thick, and to dismount the guns and destroy the forts it was necessary to beat down these immense sand hills. But one of the rebel guns is known to have been dismounted and broken to pieces by a solid 15-inch shot from the *Nahant*, though it is thought that another was dismounted.

The enemy had but eight guns and a mortar in their fort, being all that could be well mounted in the position it was located. The obstructions in the river consisted of piles, and were not driven in a line directly across the stream, but in a slanting line down the stream, commencing just below the fort and extending some distance down to the other side of the stream. Had they been in a direct line they might have been removed or forced through, but the narrowness of the channel favored the strength of the obstruction.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The whole object of the movement on the Georgia coast was the destruction of the *Nashville*, which was in full readiness for a piratical cruise, and that being accomplished, Admiral DUPONT doubtless ordered the attack on the fort for the purpose of more fully testing the powers of the Monitors, and to give their commanders experience in handling their vessels and guns. The result has been most satisfactory, as they have all been within a few hundred yards of the enemy's guns for eight hours, and have come out the conflict unscathed.

On Thursday afternoon the fleet returned to Port Royal to prepare for the attack on Charleston.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Writ Under the Polygamy Act Issued Against Brigham Young--He Responds Promptly to the Summons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, March 10.

Judge KINNEY, this day, issued a writ against BRIGHAM YOUNG, under the Polygamy act of Congress. It was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal GRIER, who served it not only without the aid of a posse, but alone awaited upon President YOUNG. The writ was immediately responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in Court, and, upon investigation, the Judge held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, which was promptly given. The civil authority can be maintained in Utah without the aid of troops.

"POLITICAL HISTORY."

Horace Greeley in Self-Vindication vs. Thurlow Weed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the choice of others than myself, I find myself involved in a personal controversy with Mr. THURLOW WEED; through *your* choice, I final his side of that controversy—partly by his communication, partly by your selection—embellishing your columns. I believe you selected one of his recent diatribes for publication merely as an interesting chapter in the "Political History" of our time, deserving as such the attention of your readers; and, though you have not deemed *my* side of the controversy, or any portion of it, worthy of like favor, I offer you this reply to his last assault for original publication, if you choose to accept it. I do so simply because the attack has appeared only in your columns, and I prefer to be heard before the tribunal that has listened to my assailant. Still, I do not ask this as a favor at your hands, and shall be content to receive back my manuscript, if you prefer not to print it.

I. At the Chicago Convention of 1860, I offended Mr. WEED by successfully opposing his candidate for President. Others were as active, as earnest, as conspicuous and as influential in that opposition as I was: there was no pretense that I deceived any one, betrayed any trust, or broke any faith: but the fact that I had, more than five years before, privately apprised Gov. SEWARD that I should not, after his reelection to the Senate then pending, be devoted to his personal fortunes, was so used as to create the impression that my course at Chicago was prompted by personal motives. Yet nothing could be further from the truth. I acted throughout that Convention as I believed the most vital interests of our country and of the sacred cause of Universal Liberty required: had I believed those interests would be promoted by the nomination of Gov. SEWARD, I should have favored that nomination, as I did heartily favor his reelection to the Senate after sending him my private letter of 1854. Our personal relations were as cordial and intimate through the Winter of 1855–6, which I spent at Washington, as ever before, and so remained down to 1860; nor has there been any personal difference between us to this hour. But Mr. WEED left Chicago breathing vengeance against me, and immediately commenced the warfare upon me which he there resolved should only cease with my ruin. His malignity, as is well known, defies the power of time. Conscious that I have done nothing that should have incited it, I do not deprecate, but calmly defy it. My only regret is that its exhibitions compel me to obtrude personal matters upon public attention, in a crisis of great National concern, and thus seem to give them an exaggerated and untimely prominence.

II. Mr. WEED's latest outbreak against me found its only excuse in the fact that, in enumerating the causes of the Pro-Slavery triumph in our State last Fall, I indicated as the tenth and last of them, the support of SEYMOUR & Co. by

"Certain active, unprincipled speculators in politics, who choose to be regarded as 'Seward men,' but who's cardinal rule is to take care of No. 1, and who to that end act under the personal guidance of Mr. THURLOW WEED."

In my "Card" of the 11th, to which Mr. WEED responds in your columns to-day, I instanced facts of wide notoriety in support of the above averment—facts which establish its literal and absolute truth. Mr. WEED's response utterly ignores those facts, and, indeed, the whole subject to which they relate. He virtually concedes the truth of what I had alleged, and which furnished the sole pretext for his new assault upon me, which is thus shown to have had no other impulse than his implacable malice.

III. Mr. WEED had charged me with *inviting* the Cotton States to secede. I indignantly repelled the accusation. He now parades in support of it brief extracts from various articles from my pen, written during the period which separated Mr. LINCOLN'S election from his inauguration, wherein I said that,

"If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

I reiterate every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories. Let them present themselves at Washington next Winter—next year—any time—saying: "We have deliberately canvassed the matter, and very generally arrived at the conclusion that we can do better in a Confederacy of our own than by remaining in the Union," and my response to them shall be, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace!" For I am one of those old-fashioned persons who cherish principles despite their obvious inconvenience: and one of my principles is that so clearly enunciated by JEFFERSON in our immortal Declaration of Independence: Governments derive "their *just* power FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED." Hence my steadfast hostility to Slavery, to aggressive War, and to every form of Despotism. I do not admit the right of Nantucket, of Staten Island, or of South Carolina, to become independent with a view of enriching itself by harboring and protecting smugglers across our lines; but I do insist that a people possessing within themselves the elements of an independent National existence have a right to have such institutions and enter into such relations with other political communities as they may deem most conducive to their own well being. If this be not so, then WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, JEFFERSON, &c., in declaring and achieving our separation from Great Britain, were not deserving patriots, but perjured traitors. I meant to say to the South in 1860–61: "Be patient; take time: give us of the North a fair hearing before your people; and then, if a clear majority of them decide for secession, we will hold a National Convention, and let you go in peace." I no more *invited* them to leave us than I now invite those of California and Oregon to do so; I held the language which seemed to me most likely to *prevent* secession, by depriving the disunion conspirators of all pretext for arousing popular passion by representing the North as daring them to secede, and threatening them with military subjugation in case they should venture to do so. To my mind, the "screechy" Unionism of the Free States throughout the last twenty years—the popular representations of the Union as the essential basis of all our commercial and industrial prosperity—have given powerful support to the Southern Disunionists. Narrow, prejudiced, ignorant minds with difficulty comprehend that an arrangement between A and B, whereby A is signally benefitted, can at the same time be advantageous to B; and the Slavery Propagandists have plausibly said to their Poor White neighbors: "See how fanatically the North clings to and shrieks for the Union, which builds up New-York and Boston, by reducing Richmond and Charleston to insignificance. The Union enables the Yankees to absorb your commerce, dwarf your manufactures, and monopolize your navigation: it enriches the North by impoverishing the South—away with it!" Nothing would have more disconcerted and baffled the conspirators for disunion than a frank, friendly, sincere offer on the part of the North to leave the whole question of union or disunion between the South and the North to an unbiased, unterrified, fairly taken vote of the Southern people themselves. And such offer I early, openly and sincerely recommended; and I now deeply regret that it was not made. The popular vote of the Slave States on calling conventions for secession purposes, in electing delegates thereto, and in reviewing (where that was permitted) the acts of such conventions, showed an aggregate Union majority, though taken under every disadvantage to the Union cause: for its enemies had long been silently preparing for the crisis; had secret organizations and midnight conclaves, and employed the various agencies of fraud and terror against their distracted, scattered, often overawed opponents. Even as it was, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas—eight of the fifteen Slave States, by direct popular vote, or by significant inaction, declared for the Union; and the conspirators were compelled to inaugurate civil war and bloodshed in order to overbear the numerically preponderant Unionism of the South. They made war upon us in Texas and at New-Orleans before Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, and while BUCHANAN was their submissive, abject tool; they seized the Nation's arms, munitions, treasure, vessels, &c., and made prisoners (through treachery) of its chief army before a blow had been struck, a weapon raised in its defence; and they used the arms and the munitions thus obtained and monopolized to crush the Unionism of the further South into silence, acquiescence and dungeons or the grave. I repel, then, the imputation of Mr. WEED that the War for the Union is waged in opposition to the Jeffersonian principle above enunciated, and I rejoice that I have neither been seduced nor constrained to deny that principle.

IV. Mr. WEED says I have asserted:

"That if our Government, *at the end of three months' carnest fighting*, failed to subdue the rebellion, its duty would be to MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE."

How very widely this differs, in every element, from the sixty days' fabrication for which it is substituted, you already know; but it is still very far from the truth. What I proposed was a calling out of the entire available military strength of the Nation, a filling up of our veteran regiments, a shutting up of the Military Academy, stopping the Coast Survey, &c., and precipitating the whole, under Generals who mean to put down the rebellion, and are not afraid of hurting the rebels, upon the wasted battalions of slave-holding treason, whereby our thinned armies are now held at bay. This policy, I firmly believe, would crush the rebellion; if not, and our armies recoil before their foes, I would at once acknowledge the corn. I am soul-sick—and so is the country—of costly armaments that effect nothing, and fruitless campaigns that result only in disappointment. I know that the loyal States can put down the rebellion; I know this may as well be done this Spring as ever; and if it is not to be done—if we are to have a repetition of the campaigns of McCLELLAN and BUELL—I want to be counted out. Of course, I did not believe that every spark of rebellion could be trampled out in ninety days; but we can beat the main rebel armies, or two or three of them, within that time, if we ever can, and I want to see it done. Those who have made or are making a good thing out of the war, in the shape of contracts, commissions, or stock speculations, may regard its perpetuation with complacency; but I am one of the millions who have not made, nor expect to make, one farthing out of it in any shape whatever—neither by gun contracts, shoddy commissions, nor in any other way; and I have worked hard to no profit since the war began, as I expect to do to its end. I want peace: I wish it might be an early, as I hope it may be an honorable and advantageous one; and I see no way to it but through energetic and successful fighting. Yet, eager as I am for peace, there is one price that I can never consent to pay for it; and that is further concessions, further abasements, on the part of my country to that gigantic crime and shame which it is the mission of the Nineteenth Century to banish from the civilized world. If any peace be contemplated based upon such madness of insanity, count me its deadly foe.

V. Mr. WEED coolly asks:

"What is Mr. GREELEY driving at but an 'infernal compromise?' What but an 'infernal compromise' was the object of his letters to M. SICKLES and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM? What but an 'infernal compromise' is 'the best attainable peace?'"

Answer.—I am "driving at" peace by the speedy and utter overthrow of the rebellion: but, if that be impracticable, I am not adverse to peace through mutual submission to the arbitration of our differences by a friendly, unambitious Republic, like Switzerland; knowing well that, whatever conditions she may impose, none of them can possibly favor the diffusion and aggrandizement of human Slavery. No "infernal compromise" whereby Slavery can profit could possibly be proscribed by a European non-slaveholding Power which holds itself amenable to the public opinion of Christendom. I might enlarge on this head, but need I?

The only letter I ever wrote to M. MERCIER was prompted by information that some one had told him that I thought so and so about French Intervention, and its object was to apprise him that I had no advice to give to the Emperor NAPOLEON nor to his representative on that subject. You, Mr. Editor, have printed, without my leave, my private letter to Colorado JEWETT, telling him why French umpireship in our quarrel could not be accepted on the part of the Union. The only object of the only letter I ever wrote to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to answer civilly and courteously an unexceptionable letter of inquiry from him. No "infernal compromise," or compromise of any kind, was suggested in either case by any one.

Believing that I have frankly and fully replied to all Mr. WEED's imputations, I subscribe myself,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1863.

THE LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

Nothing from Charleston, Port Hudson or Vicksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, March 13.

The Richmond *Examiner* and *Dispatch* of the 13th have been received.

There is no news from Charleston, Port Hudson or Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from Charleston, March 11, says that all is quiet. The city is full of rumors of an impending attack, but there is nothing authentic.

The *Dispatch*, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospects of food, and says the impressment of flour and grain by the Government discourages production.

The *Examiner* contains the announcement that Gen. BEAUREGARD has revoked all furloughs, and recalled all absentees to their posts.

Fire at Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 13.

A fire at Fort McHenry, this forenoon, destroyed the officers' quarters. Several officers lost their luggage and other private property. The fire was accidental.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet at Petersburgh—Eighteen Thousand Rebel Troops Below that City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 12.

A military commission is in session at Norfolk, Virginia, for the trial of ALEXANDER SPENCE (charged with firing buildings,) and others that may be brought forward for trial. It is composed of Lieut.-Col. Z. P. BAYER, One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Lieut.-Col. G. M. GUION, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, Maj. J. S. BATES, Ninety-ninth New-York, and JOHN A. BOLLES, Judge-Advocate.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET'S headquarters are at Petersburgh, Virginia. He has 18,000 troops twelve miles this side, between there and the Blackwater. It is said they do not intend to make an attack.

Prize steamer *Adele*, from Key West, has just come up the Roads, and excites some attention.

CLERKS' CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

An Impetus to the Early-Closing Movement—Addresses by Rev. Sidney A. Corey, Edwin James, Esq., Horace Greeley and Simon Stern, Esq.

A very large meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, in response to a call, issued by the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association, for a public meeting to sustain the objects of the organization. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. J. B. GRAY, President of the Association, took the Chair and called upon the audience to sustain the movement. He hoped the ladies present would pledge themselves to a total abstinence from evening shopping. [Applause.] The consent of most of the merchants had already been obtained to close the stores at 7 P. M., instead of 10 P. M. as formerly. It was only necessary to have the public indorsement of the movement. [Applause.]

Letters of regret for inability to attend were read, from Archbishop HUGHES, Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Mayor ODDYKE, District-Attorney HALL, and ROBERT JOHNSON.

ADDRESS OF REV. SIDNEY A. COREY.

Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY was next introduced, and addressed the audience. He commenced with a brief glance at the struggles which man has had with man and with nature. Mr. COREY proceeded to consider the social battle of the hour, embraced in the early-closing movement and the relations between employer and employed. After stating the objects of the movement, he cautioned the clerks not to be too sanguine, as there was nothing so uncertain as the future. He recalled the fact that a similar meeting was held in the Broadway Tabernacle twelve years since, at which the Mayor presided, and the object of this very meeting was then believed to have been achieved. In conclusion, he gave the clerks some counsel as to how they should spend their newly-acquired leisure hours, proposing that they would devote them to the noblest purposes of moral, social and intellectual elevation. [Applause.]

"The Old Folks" then sang "Auld Lang Syne," and being encored, sang by special request, "The Standard of the Free," a lively National air, the music and words of which are the composition of JOHN MAHON, Esq.

ADDRESS OF EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.

Mr. JAMES commenced with a reference to his efforts while a member of the British House of Commons in behalf of the movement. While he should abstain for some time from taking any part in the political affairs of this country, he felt it to be his duty to lend what aid he could to such a movement as this. He appealed to the ladies to do what they could to sustain it. He recalled the progress and effects of like movements in England to shorten the hours of labor, and the writings of Dickens and Hood upon that subject. He made an earnest appeal to the clerks to fully employ the time they were about to acquire, to realize the enormous responsibilities of their position as American citizens, and prove themselves worthy of the greatest, best and freest country upon which the sun of God ever consented to shine. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY said he thought that our great national mistake was in working too hard. We forget, in the hot pursuit of gain, that the man is more than his work, and that the end of life is not gain, or riches, but usefulness and development. [Applause.] He understood that the principle of the Association had been admitted by most of the merchants. There were other purposes in life than that of merely gaining a living. As a class, he thought the merchants of New-York were exceedingly liberal. The movement had taken the best method of attaining its object by laying the facts before the merchants, almost every one of whom had come to agree to it. He thought this was the right way. Two-thirds of the strikes might have been avoided in this way. He referred to the movement, therefore, for the general benefit of society. There was a like body of young men employed in the grocery business who were also exempted extra hours. He believed the ten hours' labor of the mechanics proved more effective than if the hours were more extended. [Applause.] He cautioned the clerks against the possible return to the old system of long hours, through the employ of one merchant after another, recommending that what over extra service is of necessity required of the clerks, extra pay shall be given for it. [Applause.]

"Aunt Rachel," of the "Old Folks," next sang "The Old Maid's Lament," and the troupe sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

ADDRESS OF MR. SIMON STERN.

Mr. STERN thoroughly indorsed the movement as consistent with the best teachings of political economy. This point he enforced with terse and vigorous argument, recommending his hearers to study politics, economics, &c. In conclusion, he moved a vote of thanks to the Clerks' Early Closing Association, for the manner in which they had conducted the movement, which was unanimously carried. And the proceedings closed with another song from one of the "Old Folks."

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Monday, March 16—Nos. 25, 33, 39, 40, 41, 47, 57, 60, 65, 68, 70, 73, 6, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The remaining two weeks of the term will be devoted to the trial of jury cases. The following is the calendar for Monday, 16th inst.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, ...

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT CAN HE DO BEST?"—We answer, 1st, Learn what are his real capabilities. To put "the Right man in the Right place," we must understand his Temperament and Organization. Is he Dull and Slow, or is he Quick? Lazy, or Enterprising? Prodigal or Economical? Honest, or Dishonest? Can he Buy, or can he Sell best. Or, be a Book-keeper? Would he do best as a Merchant, or a Mechanic? An Artist, or an Engineer? Would he do well as a Lawyer, Physician, or a Clergyman? Or, "What can he do best?" His PHRENOLOGY will reveal the fact. Private Examinations, with Chart and full written Description of Character, given Daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

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Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 13—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard, Mr. Morgan, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss A. C. R., Mrs. Walker, Mr. A. Meimnes, Mr. Gaillie, H. Meimnes, Capt. Lane, Capt. Beersley, Mr. Irving, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Smith, Mr. Blanford, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Muir, Lieut. T. R. Farr, Capt. Mackey, Mr. Palmer and lady, Mr. Cauvymeer, Mr. Wells, A. Strickland, Mr. Oliver, E. Lomer, Mr. Michaels, G. Gilliway, Mr. Marks, Mr. Spring, Mr. Strange, Rev. Mr. Lawson, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Drew, Mr. Woods, Mr. Fordham, Mr. Galt, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Samuels, Lieut. Farr, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Butler, lady and child, Mr. Cope, lady and 2 infants, Mr. Cooleyn, Mr. Payliance, Mr. McMullen, Wm. Ross, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. M. Loughlin, Mr. Rippett, D. Orland, Wm. Weimuth, Mr. Faloon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises . . . 6 34 | Sun sets . . . 6 0 | Moon rises . . . 2 22
Sandy Hook . 5 14 | Gov. Island . 5 47 | Hell Gate . 5 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . FRIDAY, March 13.

ARRIVED.

Steamship [illegible], Liverpool Feb. 28, and Queenstown March 1, with mdse. and 1 cabin and 1,056 steerage passengers, to Cunard Steamship Co.

Ship [illegible], Liverpool Jan. 28, with mdse. and 231 passengers, to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Has encountered a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage.

Ship Aquilla, Oliver, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to master.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool Jan. 28, with mdse. and 231 passengers, to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Has encountered a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage.

Ship Aquilla, Oliver, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to master.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Admiral, at Marseilles; S. Bidden, at Cadiz; John Richards, and Delphi, at Antwerp; Aurora and Albion, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—Waverley, at Liverpool.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

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AT A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE Twenty-first Ward, held on the